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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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INSURANCE
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

French Poser To Britain Clouds Abyssinian Issue

League Committee's Proposal For Peace

OFFER TO THE NEGUS

Cession Of French And British Land In Exchange For Concessions To Italy

(Special Cable)

ROME, Sept. 17.

Reports of European concessions like the guarantee of Brenner Pass leave Italians unmoved. The situation now is of the brooding calm before the storm. All expectations are centred on to-morrow's resumed Cabinet meeting.

Plan For Peace

GENEVA.—The cession of a small strip of territory from the British Somililand terminating at Port Zeila and a contiguous strip of French Somaliland to the Negus in return for territorial concessions to Italy may figure in the report of the Committee of Five: but nothing is yet definitely settled and anyhow the cession of any territory by France and Britain will be contingent upon Italy's accepting the whole proposals of the Committee.

The report that Italy is anxious that Britain and France should guarantee the Brenner Frontier finds no confirmation in British circles here which have received no words of any such suggestion from Italy.

MUSSOLINI'S CLIMB DOWN?

Willing To Abandon Hostilities

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Italy's willingness to abandon hostilities in Africa in exchange for the British undertaking to guarantee the peace of Europe, is reported in a Geneva telegram to "Intransigeant." It says that everything, therefore, now depends on the British reply to the French questionnaire which is awaited.

The report says that Italy still requires considerable satisfaction over Abyssinia, but is willing to negotiate.

Italy's anxiety over the European problem is understood to refer specially to the Brenner Frontier. She holds that only the British undertaking would be a sufficient guarantee to make the African concessions worth-while. She also holds that if Britain hesitates to give the required undertaking France will be unable to offer full support for the defence of Italy's European Frontiers.

FRENZIED RUSH TO BUY WHEAT

War Boom In Commodity Markets

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

With hopes of peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute rapidly reaching the vanishing point, the trend in commodity markets reflects increased nervousness. To-day's feature was a sharp advance in Liverpool and London wheat following reports from Buenos Aires where prices scared on frenzied rush of buyers. The principal reason of the present boom conditions is the extreme stringency in international supplies which are causing prices rapidly to approach the level at which Canada may be prepared to release large stocks.

Russia is expected to avail herself of the present opportunity by intensified shipments.

Copper continues in the limelight stimulated by the advance in the domestic price of American copper coupled with favourable reports of consumption there and elsewhere which only partly reflects war preparations. Similar conditions prevail in other metals.

The money market is intently watching the rise in commodities which are bound to affect monetary supplies.

FRENCH POSER TO BRITAIN

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

French observers look to London rather than to Geneva or Rome for the next big news regarding Abyssinia. Interest centres round the reply Britain is expected to make to the French enquiry: "Would Britain apply Sanctions against Germany?".

It is hoped that the answer will enable M. Laval to reconstruct the Stresa 'entente'. Hence counsels of moderation to Britain continue to be the main theme of the press.

LEROS HARBOUR AS NAVAL BASE

Italian Fortifications Near Turkish Coast

(Special Cable)

ATHENS, Sept. 17.

It is rumoured that Italian warships are concentrating in the harbour of Island Leros in the Dodecanese islands which has been converted into a Naval Base. It is also reported that Italians are fortifying the Asiatic side of Island Peserimo about 2-1/2 miles from the Turkish Coast. Fortifications are also said to be built on the neighbouring islands of Arki, Gaidaro, Nisyros and Yali. In all the islands the Italians have posted proclamations inviting able-bodied men to volunteer for service in East Africa offering 7000 lire per month as pay.

PARLEYS WITH EGYPTIAN PRINCES

Secret Mission Of Abyssinian Emissaries

(From Our Correspondent)

CAIRO (By Air Mail)

The Abyssinian Government has sent two eminent persons one a Muslim and the other a Christain to meet His Royal Highness Prince Ommar Tosson Pasha and His Royal Highness Prince Ismail Dawood the patron and president of the pro-Abyssinian Defence Association. Importance is attached to the arrival of these guests, because their purpose has been kept secret.

Currency Stabilisation Move

SARDAR TO SEE MAHATMA

Will Seek Advice On Quarrel Over Question Of Offices

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

Considerable significance is being attached in Congress circles in Bombay to the hurried departure of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to Wardha last evening. Enquiries made by the "United Press" in responsible circles indicate that Sardar Patel's visit to Wardha at this juncture is to meet Mahatma Gandhi and have a discussion with him over the latest developments in Congress politics as a result of the reported conditional resignation of Sardar Sardulsingh from the Congress Working Committee and also his letter to Babu Rajendra Prasad to allow him to carry on agitation against acceptance of office by Congressmen under the new reforms.

NEW SITUATION.

It is viewed in Congress circles that a new situation has arisen due to the acute differences among responsible Congressmen over the question of acceptance of offices. Unless a formula acceptable to both the pro-office and the no-office group is devised there is likely to be serious repercussions in the solidarity of the Congress.

SEEKING MAHATMA'S ADVICE.

It is understood that Sardar Patel will have the advice of Gandhiji in this matter so that the same may be conveyed to the meetings of the Working Committee and A.I.C.C. at Madras next month.

Sardar Patel's visit is also, it is understood, in connection with the question of the choice of the president of the next Congress. It is likely that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari may also go to Wardha in a few days. It is surmised that Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar may be persuaded by Gandhi and Sardar Patel to assume the Congress gadi if the country calls upon him.—United Press.

BALDWIN CONFERS WITH HOARE

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Premier Baldwin had a ninety minute meeting with Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, Lord Halifax Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Runciman this afternoon after which he returned to Chequers for rest during the week barring emergencies. Sir Samuel Hoare goes to Norfolk. It is expected a full Cabinet meeting will be held next week to review the international situation.—Reuter.

BALDWIN AT DOWNING STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON. Sept. 17.

Premier Baldwin returned to 10 Downing-Street from Chequers at 12-30 p.m. It is understood that he has arranged to meet Sir Samuel Hoare and other colleagues available this afternoon after which probably he will return to Chequers.

PESSIMISM DEEPENS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA. Sept. 17.

Pessimism is deepening. The Draft proposals based in the Paris plan are reported to be encountering opposition by certain members of the Council. It is learned from the Far East that Italian nationals are removing their balances from British Banks.

FRENCH PROPOSAL FOR RECOVERY

M. Bonnet's Scheme To Give World Trade Another Chance

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA. Sept. 17.

The proposal for the principal commercial Powers to make an experiment at a provisional stabilisation their currencies to give international trade a chance of recovery without being unduly exposed to daily fluctuations was made to-day by the French Commerce Minister M. Bonnet in the League Commission dealing with commercial questions. M. Bonnet added that France was willing to make commercial agreements on liberal lines with all the countries agreeing to stabilise their currencies at a given rate for the duration of the agreement.

The Commission adjourned to give its members at chance of examining the subject before replying.

IMPLICATION OF BONNET PLAN

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Interviewed M. Midi Bonnet, Minister of Commerce, admitted that he is working for a fresh effort at an agreement with Britain and the United States to achieve currency stabilisation, but declared that France will insist that any agreement concluded must not invovle the devaluation of the franc. He added that no agreements will be concluded with countries having fluctuating currencies.

Financial circles point out that France will willingly negotiate with Britain and the United States for a reduction of the trade barriers, but it is reported that France will not consent to alter her own monetary policy, the implication being that France will like Britain and the United States to agree to devalue the pound and dollar to about the old parity which is obviously an advantage for French overseas trade.

STOP PRESS

AGREEMENT ON TERMS.

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

The Committee of Five this evening reached practical agreement on the terms which will be submitted to Italy and Abyssinia. There will be another meeting tomorrow to give final approbation presumably after the Governments concerned have been consulted.

M. Laval is seeing Baron Aloisi and Capt. Eden is seeing the Abyssinian representative to-night. After the replies are received from the two parties, the Committee will report back to the Council which then will decide whether to proceed under Article XV or whether there is still room for conciliation.—Reuter.

EVACUATION FROM MALTA.

MALTA, Sept. 17.

Hundreds of English women and children are leaving for England. They are mostly families of those who are in the service.—Reuter.

RICKETT INTERVIEWED

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Mr. Rickett interviewed by "Reuter" with reference to the resignations of Sir Edward Mountain and Mr. Patterson declared that it was a vital condition of the concession that the Company owning it must be British and have a British Chairman and Offices in Great Britain. This doubtless explained Lord Goschen's retention of the Chairmanship. Mr. Rickett added that he understood that William R. Brown was retaining the seat on both boards at the request of the original British shareholders who otherwise would be entirely without representation.—Reuter's Special.

ARRESTS IN LAHORE

Shahidgunj Conference Secretary Taken In Custody

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 17.

Maulana Khudabux Azhar, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Shahidgunj Conference, was arrested to-day under section 124 I.P.C. in connection with speeches alleged to have been delivered by him in pursuance of the mosque agitation.

Maulvi Inayatullah Pasruru, President Masjid Protection Committee was arrested last night after a meeting in the Juma Mosque in connection with the Shahidganj Day.—A. P.

DICTATOR AGAINST C. P. PLAN

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Dictator Pir Jamiatallishah before leaving Lahore declared himself against Civil Disobedience, unless the Government went against religion. in which case he will follow religion.—A. P.

REVOLT AGAINST 'KEEP MUM' BAN

Jayaprakash Felicitates Sardulsingh

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 17.

Sjt. Jayaprakash Narain, Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party in the course of a press interview welcomes the courageous step taken by Sardar Sardulsingh in resigning from the Congress Working Committee because of his insistence on removal of the "keep mum" ban imposed by the Congress President on members of the Committee regarding the expression of opinion on the question of acceptance of offices. Sjt. Jayaprakash Narayan thinks that the Congress President will soon find that his fear of disruption of the Working Committee in case he allowed free expression of views would become much more real if he continues the ban.

It is a matter of great satisfaction, says Sjt. Jayaprakash, that Sardar Sardulsingh has promised his fullest support to those who are opposed to the ministerial programme. He adds: "It has been a matter of genuine surprise to me that the question of acceptance of ministerial offices has so rapidly become a matter of practical Congress politics. A year ago I think, most Congressmen would have been scandalised at the mere suggestion of it. I take this change of mentality as evidence of the serious deterioration of spirit of the Congress under the ministration of the Parliamentary Party."

SHARP RISE IN COMMODITIES

Cotton, Linseed And Wheat Shoot Up

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The sharp rise in Chicago and Liverpool wheat prices consequent on reports of deterioration of the Argentine crop had a sympathetic effect on cotton and linseed prices both here and abroad.

COMMODITIES FIRM.

New York cotton opened 5 points up and soon advanced further by 12 points on speculative buying. To-day's closing price was 15 points higher than previous closing.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery jumped up to Rs. 203-12 from Rs. 199-8 at night on heavy purchases by option dealers. Broach A./M. was traded in at Rs. 196-12 at noon.

Linseed May firmed up to Rs. 7-3-0 and wheat May to Rs. 4-9-3 at night as against previous closing rates of Rs. 6-13-6 and Rs. 4-6-6.

Silver however was weak at Rs. 66-11 on profit-taking but gold was firm at Rs. 34-14-6.

Legislative Assembly

LALA SHAMLAL'S INDICTMENT

Urges Repeal Of Cr. Law Amendment Act, 1908

LAW MEMBER TROTS OUT TERRORIST BOGEY AGAIN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Debate was resumed after six months on Mr. B. Das's Bill to repeal the act of 1908.

An ingenious point of order first mentioned in the lobby by a Bombay Congress member was raised by a Baronet from Bombay in the middle of Lala Shamlal's speech, based on the standing order 31 precluding a motion identical with the one already disposed of being discussed in the same sessions.

The underlying idea in the Opposition ranks seemed to be the apprehension of a division being taken to-day, when the Opposition ranks were thinned by absentees.

However, both the leader of the Opposition and the leader of the House urged that the previous day's vote was not substantially identical with Mr. Das's Bill and the chair ruled also that the point raised was not in order. The Chair also observed earlier that it was unfair raising a point of order, when the debate had proceeded so far.

The Law Member's concluding speech, Lala Shamlal's spirited and well reasoned speech mentioning the instance of police abuses and Sir A. H. Ghaznavi's on the other side, punctuated with frequent laughter, interruptions and points of order added to the interests of the debate which still continues.

SIRCAR'S APOLOGIA

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The discussion adjourned from the Delhi session was resumed on Mr. B. Das's Bill to repeal the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908.

UNDER FALSE FLAG

Sir N. N. Sircar, who on the previous occasion spoke for two and a half hours continued his speech amidst applause. He said that on the last occasion he referred to 56 cases, the number of which might have been easily increased, in which responsible Congressmen including melbers of Congress Committees were convicted of crimes of violence. He asserted that a large number of associations including Congress organizations were dominated by men who believed in violence though they found it expedient to sail under the flag of non-violence just as the Chinese pirates often used the Red Cross flag.

Sir N. N. Sircar dealt with the question of percentage of violent crimes and said that these were not so small as Mr. Ghanasyam Gupta thought. In the Chittagong case the actual raiders were probably 100 or 200. He read extracts from the evidence of the leader of the conspiracy to show that besides the Congress Committee, the organisations of physical culture of volunteers and of ladies were part of the terrorist organization and the number involved by reason of the intense activity of the Congress at Chittagong could safely be put at several thousand. Other instances were the Chachua Hut Case at Midnapore and the recent Inter-Provincial case tried at Alipore.

"COMPELLING NECESSITY"

Continuing the Law Member said that it had been said that repression could not remove terrorism. No one asserted that it could nor that the substitution of executive for judicial judgment was a trifling matter. But if a repressive law was an abomination. it was the result of compelling necessity. Those who had no faith in the executive but had unlimited confidence in the Courts found it convenient to ignore the findings of the Court that a class of papers was a limb of the conspiracy and through them the cult of violence had reached the people even in remote parts of the Province. Mr. A. C. Dutt had stated that terrorism was due to hunger for freedom and bread.

The Law Member asked whether similar hunger did not exist elsewhere, whether Madras, Bombay and other provinces were flowing with milk and honey. (Mr. Joshi. There is no permanent settlement there).

The leader of the Opposition had warned them that if the criminal law continued there was the probability of Civil Disobedience being launched. The Law Member considered that a much lesser evil than the certainty of anarchy and chaos if the law was repealed. He characterised Mr. Desai's speech the other day as remaining high up in the air and never coming down from it to hard realities of the world wherein they lived. The Law Member ended by appealing to the House to reject Mr. B. Das's Bill.

SHAMLAL EXPOSES POLICE METHODS.

Lala Shamlal said that he, as a former defence counsel in conspiracy cases, proposed to give instances from judicial records to show how special powers given to the Government were abused. When the Lahore Conspiracy case was proceeding the approver said that he wanted to be taken out of the custody of the police and to be placed in jail custody without which he could not give facts. An application was made to the High Court asking for orders for his removal from police custody but the Government, in exercise of their special powers, issued orders declaring the Fort wherein the approvers were kept as jail, thus defeating the object of the defence applications.

He reminded the House of the statement of the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case that they were determined to become terrorist only after they saw the Police Superintendent himself deal a lathi blow on Lala Lajpatrai. (A voice: "Shame").

The House adjourned for lunch.

Lala Shamlal resuming after lunch said that terrorism was due to exploitation and when the latter ceased the former would stop.

SIR COWASJI'S POINT OF ORDER.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir raised a point of order that Mr. B. Das' Bill could not be discussed as it raised a debate on the subject identical with the one disposed of yesterday.

The President ruled that the motion before the House was not substantially the same.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi said that it was not practical politics to repeal Criminal Law Act of 1908 and detailed the happenings in Bengal and read letters which the speaker had received from terrorists threatening his life. He said

(continued on page 8 column 7)

TABULATED ADLETS

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

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Wanted an experienced Customs Clerk, who can clear the dutiable piece-goods from Dock and warehouses. Salary from Rs. 40 to 50 according to merits. Apply Box No. 4868, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Doctors, Men and Women to work in their spare time. Please apply:—Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Fort, Churchgate Street, Churchgate House, Bombay. (4867).

Wanted an experienced and qualified Surgeon for a Hospital, F.R.C.S. (England) will be given preference. Apply stating terms and pay to President, Lady Willingdon Ashaktashram, Surat, before 30-9-35. (1766).

Wanted competent Jobber fully conversant with Mechanism and practical working of Combers. Apply with testimonials to—Box No. 4870 "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications are invited for the post of an Hon. Surgeon F.R.C.S. (England) or M.S. (Bombay) in Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital and Chinai Maternity Home, Ahmedabad, on a monthly honorarium of Rs. 150, so as to reach the Chairman, Board of Management of the said Hospitals on or before the 25th September, 1935. The applications must be accompanied by two copies of recent testimonials. The candidates should state their age, experience if any and appointments held. The appointment will be for a period of three years in the first instance with two month's notice on either side. (1762).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd. requires Matrics for five vacancies with salary Rs. 40. Apply with four annas stamps to the District Manager, Chhipwad, Nadiad. (4860).

Wanted Youths to join Free training as Filmstars. Big Salaries Gauranteed. Wanted also Directors. Apply with Stamp Narayanfilm Corporation, Nagpur. (4862)

Wanted ambitious workers on fixed salaries to push the sale of our sporting goods throughout Bombay Presidency, those who can deposit Rs. 50 against samples on refundable basis need apply to Lime & Co., Sialkot City. (4859).

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Efficient Typist-Clerk, 12 years' experience in Bombay Commercial firm, well-versed in all office routine seeks job. Apply Box 4865, "Bombay Chronicle".

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To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182, 186, Khetwadi Lane, No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Sri Hari Nivas, Gowalia Tank and at Sri Harisadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road Apply to Purshottam Govindji. 62-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (4871).

44. MEDICAL.

Delicious Digestive tablets of Lila Gandhi Pharmacy are laxative tonic. Price Rupee only. Samples enclose four annas. Wisdom Office, Jamnagar. (4856).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Punjab Matriculation and Ajmere Intermediate forms to be sent by 25th of September. Classes regularly started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1775).

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Expert Tuition. Moderate Fees. Success Guaranteed. Join Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (4823).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a capitalist or a sleeping Partner to invest Rs. 1,500 in well-paying business. Apply Box No. 4866, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Inspectors to appoint agents for our Cheap Insurance Schemes and to sell our shares on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 90. Dividend declared 10 per cent. Investment in fully paid-up shares Rs. 100 essential. Apply: Upper India Insurance Society Limited, Amritsar 3. (4839).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

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For Sale:—To be disposed off very cheap One Robey Twin Cylinder Diagonal 55 H.P. Steam Engine, very useful for Ginning Factories. Apply Box No. 4869, "Bombay Chronicle".

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Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED within 30-9-1935 by THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY, for rooms (non-residential) on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of their new building at Kalbadevi Road, Picket Road and Princess Street, which will be ready for occupation shortly. Applicants should state the rent they are prepared to pay and the number of rooms required.

The floor space will be divided to suit tenants.

Application forms may be obtained from

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Bombay.

1793

GONDAL STATE

TENDER NOTICE FOR LUBRICATING OIL

1. SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil Extra Heavy or equally good quality (giving specification with full details) from 1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936, will be received by the Office Superintendent, Gondal, up to 3 p.m. on 15th October, 1935.

2. Form of tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Re. 1 per copy.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 250 should accompany the tender without which no tender will be taken into consideration. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Lubricating Oil."

4. The Office Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Office Superintendent,
Gondal State.

Gondal,
Dated 12th September, 1935.

1780

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that OOMER TYEB ABA SHERIFF OOSMAN TYEB ABA SHERIFF and SULEMAN TYEB ABA SHERIFF, all of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described, All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground Rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 258 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 5858-5859, and Cadastral Survey No. 948 of Byculla Division together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E Ward Nos. 1009 and 1104, Street Nos. 138-140-140A, 24 to 28 all which premises are situate at Kamathipura Bazar Road and Kamathipura 2nd Street, at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District and City of Bombay and are bounded, on the East by Kamathipura Bazar Road, on the West by the property of Erappa Govendor, on the North by Sweepers passage and on the South by Kamathipura 2nd Street and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors' tenants.

Dated this 16th day of Sept. 1935.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1790

Public Notices

NOTICE.

5 REBATE SHARES NOS. 63121—63125 of the Mymensing Bhairab-Bazar Railways Co. Ld. and 4 Ordinary Shares Nos. 71150-71153 of the Sara-Sirajganj Railway Co. Ld. are registered in the name of Satya Churn Mukerji in the books of those Companies (respectively) and the certificates of title thereto (Nos. 3 and 971 respectively) have been lost.

The public are hereby cautioned against accepting or dealing with the said certificates.

Applications have been made to the above Companies for the issue of fresh certificates, and meanwhile the holder or finder of each of the lost certificates is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

SATYA CHURN MUKERJI,
15/2, Boloram Ghose Street,
Calcutta.
11-9-1935.

1792.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHOJA SHERIFFBHAI THAVER, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him of the undermentioned property known as Thaver Mansions.

All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, inheritance, residence, use, trust gift, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claims (if any) and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of the free-hold tenure and partly of the pension and tax tenure but the pension and tax whereof has been redeemed situate at New Queen's Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 785.66 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under Old Nos. 2, 90-104, 33 and 38 New Nos. 15-229-237 and A/230, Old Survey Nos. 147-148 and 155 New Survey Nos. 8032 and 2/8031, together with the building house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No 1214 (6), Street No. 10A and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1488 of Girgaum Division and bounded, on or towards the East and North by the property belonging to the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., on or towards the West by the said New Queen's Road and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Sorabji.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1935

NATVERLAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1791.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Bonafide Sale of 1 very rich and Old Panel set with precious stones and 2 Brass Dancing Figures, under instructions from Messrs. Golwalla and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs Bapooji R. Kerawalla and Gulam Mohiuddin Master TO-DAY WEDNESDAY) the 18th September at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 6|12 Bruce Street, Fort. D. MISTRY and CO., Tel. No. 22801.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO ALBION FIAT THORNY CROFT MOTOR LORRIES, A LARGE LOT OF MOTOR WHEELS, TYRES AND PARTS OF MOTORS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Sunday, 22nd September, 1935, at 10-0 a.m. (S.T.) in the Garage of Seth Gordhandas Ranchhoddas opposite the Wadi Bunder Goods Office, the above four motor lorries viz. Two Albion three tons, one Fiat Hollow Tyre, one and a half ton, one Thor' Croft Military 6 wheels Hollow 36 x 6 Tyre and separate wheels. Tyres and parts.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT TULSI PIPE LINE ROAD, DADAR, NEAR KASTURCHAND MILLS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1870 of 1926 (Mahomedbhai Faizullabhai vs. Hooseinaboo, wife of A. M. Motiwalla and others) Messrs BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1935 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1—All that vacant piece of Foras freehold land situate at Dadar Tulsi Pipe Line Road, admeasuring about 3048 square yards and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 3606 (1) and Street No. 1068 and G Ward No. 3606 (2) and Street No. 1068A and bounded on the East by Tulsi Pipe Line Road, on the South by the property of Bai Jadav, widow of Dharandar Atmaram, on the North by the property of Kasturchand Mills Co. Ltd., and on the West by the property of Pedro Antonio Pieded.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

SALE OF DREDGERS AND BARGES IN THE SEA OF MUMBRA (G. I. P. RLY., MUMBRA STATION).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Ramkuvar Srinivas and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Oscar S. Crassi carrying on business in the firm name of "The Sand and Co." as the Sole Proprietor and pursuant to the powers of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of August, 1934 sell by Public Auction the following Dredgers and Barges on SATURDAY, the 21st September, 1935, at 4 p.m. in the Sea of Mumbra (G. I. P. Railway) at the place where they are lying:

1. Steam Dredger "Drudge."
1. Priestman's Grab Dredger.
1. Mississipi Dredger (Oil Engine driven.)
6. Barges.
No. 77 18 Brass.
No. 78 22 Brass.
No. 112 28 Brass.
No. 111 35 Brass.
No. 117 40 Brass.
No. 120 40 Brass.

A deposit of 25 per cent will have to be paid by the purchaser at the time of knocking the lot or lots to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the lots purchased by the purchaser shall be taken possession of within three days from the day of sale at the purchaser's expense.

Further conditions of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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LAMINGTON ROAD,—BOMBAY.

Shankaracharya At Sanskrit College

TITAGARH, Sept. 16.

His Holiness Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakottipeet visited the University Sanskrit College where addresses were presented by professors and students. Mr. Justice Dwarakanath Mitra, Mahamahopadhyaya Ananthakrishna Sastriar and the College Pandits spoke about the greatness of Kanchi Kamakottipeet and the present Acharya who in the words of Mr. Justice Dwarakanath Mitra was an erudite scholar and an adept philosopher.

Replying to the address His Holiness advised the students not to swerve from the chosen path of Dharma and pay due homage to father, mother and Acharya and insisted on their strict observance of religious rites.—A.P.

"CONGRESS MUST ACCEPT OFFICES"

Mrs. Lakshmipathi's Plea At Ambasamudram Conference

AMBASAMUDRAM, (By Mail.)

A vigorous plea for the acceptance of office by Congressmen was made by Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipathi M.L.C. presiding over the Ambasamudram Political Conference which met on Sunday last. She emphasised that the Congress had launched a wide campaign for capturing seats on local bodies in the Presidency and as a corrolary it followed that they should accept offices as well. Entry into councils connoted acceptance of office whenever feasible and possible and desirable for more obstruction was of no avail.

Referring to the need for strengthening the Congress organisation, she said up till the 14th June, 59,215 had been enrolled as Congress members in Tamilnad and it was hoped by the end of the year the figure would reach at least one lakh and she exhorted the people of Tinnevelly to join the Congress in larger numbers and give a lead to other districts in the presidency.

Proceeding she referred to the impending visit of Congress leaders to the presidency and made a fervent appeal to the people to collect subscriptions and donations so as to present them wth purses.

In conclusion she referred to the impending elections in District Board and appealed to them to cast their votes as a rule in favour of Congress candidates.—A. P.

CASTE HINDUS POLLUTE HARIJAN WELL

Sequel To Tension In Nasik Village

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Sept. 15.

Tension between the Caste Hindus and Harijans in the district still continued. A report received from Ambad, a village near Nasik, states that a well from which the Harijans of the villages drew their drinking water has been polluted by some caste Hindus by night-soil being thrown in then.

According to the complaint filed with the police, the well is situated near the fields of the caste Hindus on the outskirts of the village. Some Caste Hindus are alleged to have collected the night-soil from the fields and dropped it into the well.

A "Panchnama" was made, and the correctness of the complaint of the Harijans has been verified.

The police are inquiring into the matter.

The opening ceremony of the District land mortgage Bank will be performed by Khan Bahadur Cooper, the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay on the 19th inst.

Petlad "Mill Strike" Settled

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

A strike took place in the Raja Ratna Naranbhai's Mills at Petlad on the 11th inst. As it continued further, the matter was informally referred to Messrs. G. I. Patel and K. K. Desai of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association and the Labour Union for settlement. Mr. Patel carefully surveyed the situation at Petlad on the 12th inst. and settled with the Labour Union for the resumption of work immediately. The mill workers began work from the 13th inst. The dispute was settled by mutual negotiations and arbitration.

Berar Seats Under Reforms

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

According to the political correspondent of the "Hitavada" an attempt is being made to transfer the seat for scheduled castes of Damoh-Saugor to Berar and increase the latter's seat from the scheduled castes to 5.

If such an effort succeeds in the C. P. Delimitation Committee, one general seat may be taken away from Berar.—United Press.

Poona Arrests For Alleged Gambling

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

Local police raided a shop near Rameshwar temple in Shukrawar Peth and arrested about ten persons on suspicion of indulging in cotton future gambling.

RURAL BROADCASTING IN SIND

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

Soon after the separation of Sind a rural broadcasting service station will be established here.—United Press.

The Howard League for Penal Reform has issued an appeal in connection with the meeting at Geneva of the League of Nations, sixteenth Assembly, for a more careful observation in many countries, of the standard of minimum rates for treatment of all persons under arrest, detention or imprisonment drawn up by the International Penal and Penitential Commission

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

Kumari Padmavati

Kumari Padmavati Saligram, will proceed to Allahabad on Saturday, on an invitation, to attend the All India Music Conference and from there she will tour the Punjab and Bengal. She has worked in film as a skilled artiste. ,

Stars May "Reduce" Their Salary

"What good is all that money going to do George Cukor?" asks "The Hollywood Reporter," referring to the "David Copperfield" director's new contract at a record salary.

It seems that by the time he has paid Government, State and local super-taxes Cukor will have less left to spend than he had before.

At that rate, how long will it be before the first star does a walk-out because her producers have refused to 'reduce' her salary?

Shirley To The Courts

Shirley Temple is getting into the law-courts, too. Claiming, by proxy, £20,000 from New York toy manufacturer alleged to have sold "Shirley Temple Dolls" without her permission.

At the moment, Shirley is far away from N.Y. Has just arrived in Honnolulu, where 8,000 children lined up at the dock to greet her.

Miss Temple informed reporters that she had a good trip, wasn't sea-sick and had learned to hula-hula on the way over.

$50,000 WARDROBE FOR ACTRESS IN FILM

Guranteed to cause wide-eyed stares among feminine screen celebrities striving for the title of Hollywood's fashion queen, is the announcement recently that Loretta Young is to wear a dol 50,000 wardrobe in her forthcoming film for Paramount, "Shanghai".

Producer Walter Wagner, who completed arrangements for the gorgeous collection of raiment, says the outlay will include several valuable fur pieces and a number of imported gowns from Paris, London and New York, among them the Maharanee gown which has taken Europe and London by storm.

The Maharanee style was introduced at the French capital, Paris, by Her Royal Highness, Princess Sita of Kapurthala, India, whose astonishing oriental beauty became the toast of the Old World.

In "Shanghai" Miss Young will support Charles Boyer who makes his debut as a star following his current triumph in "Private World"

BUILDS REAL APARTMENT

A liable, ten-room pointhouse apartment, complete in every detail was built at the Paramount Studios for "Accent On Youth", co-starring Sylvia Sidney and Herbert Marshall.

Too Young At 19

I had a few words the other day with Jean Parker, who is working over here in "The Ghost Goes West."

It is curious how one can get a false impression of a player. I had always imagined Jean to be demure and sentimental. Actually, she is vivacious and something of a tomboy.

And tom-boy roles are the ones she likes to play on the screen.

"I love to have my hair free and not to have to trouble about clothes," she said. "That's why I enjoyed 'Squoia' so much. It was the sort of part I'd like to play a lot. The film, of course, took two years to make, but I wasn't working on it all the time. We did scenes for it every now and then, according to the changes of the season.

BIRTH OF A NATION Re-Made

"The Birth of a Nation" is to be remade as a talkie. The silent version, directed by D. W. Griffith, cost only £20,000, and brought over forty times that amount in receipts.

KOLHAPUR CINETONE COMPANY

Studio News

"Orphans Of Society", the socio-problem picture of this age and country has emerged out of the editing room and is now in the process Department. The shooting of their Super Production "Song Of Life" with the famous Calcutta trio and local celebrities has begun. The cast includes Ratan Bai, Vinayak, Hafesjee, Pramila, Raja Pandit, Peroz Bai, etc. Major Nimbalkar Saheb, the Managing Proprietor has secured the services of Mr. H. C. Bali the well-known Music Director for this picture. Mr. Premankoore Atorthy the veteran director is welding the megaphone.

"Gangavataran" the mythological masterpiece in two versions is progressing well in the capable hands of Dadasaheb Phalke.

Harold Lloyd Film Reunites Oldest Star-Director-Writer Trio

When Harold Lloyd, Leo McCarey,, director and Frank Butler, writer, got together under the Paramount banner on the script of "The Milky Way", it meant a revival of one of the oldest slapstick comedy alliances in pictures.

Lloyd, making his first bid for fame with flapstick two reelers made at the Hal Roach studios, was directed by Leo McCarey, then vice-president and general manager of the Hal Roach organization, and Frank Butler was the firm's ace comedy writer.

All three have just returned from Palm springs, where they pooled their talents with those of Richard Connell, famous writer of comic short stories, on an adaptation of the version or "The Milky Way", the recent successful New York stage play.

Hard-Working Actor

Philip Reed, young juvenile actor, currently playing a leading role in Paramount's "Accent on Youth" is doing the same role in the stage production of that name at a Hollywood playhouse.

Hollywood Leads

Hollywood, according to the latest statistics, now provides 75 per cent. of the pictures shown throughout the world. The combined studio pay-rolls amount to over fifteen million pounds a year.

QUESTIONS OF THE WEEK

What are the special qualifications, cultural, technical and artistic of the Board of Film Censors, headed by the Police Commissioner?

Are there in the City, men and women, better qualified to pronounce the film verdict?

Kumaris Zebunissa and Swaruprani in "Modern Girl" to run at the Majestic.

"Legless" Stars

Astonishing figures showing the effect of "Purity" on publicity pictures of screen actresses are given by a Hollywood authority.

The stars, it is declared, are "getting more legless every day."

At the beginning of the Purity Campaign, sixty-five out of every hundred studio photographs issued for publicity purposes were rejected as being too sexy. Now, only ten pictures out of an average of two thousand a week are turned down by the censors. That's progress, that is!

May Be In England

Max Reinhardt's proposed production of "Twelfth Night," for Warner Brothers, may be made in England.

1,750 "Extras" For Bastille

M.G.M. have just used a crowd of 1,750 extras for additional scenes in "A Tale of Two Cities." An even larger crowd, possibly three thousand, will be used for sequences showing the storming of the Bastille.

MAE WEST FANS WHO USE NAME WITHOUT PERMISSION

The process of being a celebrity entails a number of minor misfortunes. Among them is the avidity with which the public attempts to name anything and everything after the personage.

Mae West, being one of the screenis leading satellites, and something of an international sensation, has been deluged with requests for the use of her name. Occasionally she has been agreeable, but for the most part she has declined with thanks. Frequently she can do nothing about it.

Mae has consistently rejected all attempts by owners to name race horses after her, explaining there have been few, if any, successful horses named for anyone.

"And", she said, "I don't care about seeing my name at the bottom of a form chart."

A Negro couple recently named one-half of a pair of twins after Mae. A group of Canadians, hopeful of forming a quartet, requested permission to call themselves the "Mae West Rangers".

There have been the Mae West sandwiches, ice cream sodas, hamburger stands and what not. Whenever Mae hears about these, the studious legal department is asked to take proper steps.

Numerous manufacturers have wanted to name hats, dresses adds toys, underwear and even corsets after the blonde star.

An ambitious aviator had an idea of a new type of trip around the world. He planned to fly exactly around the equator, and desired to call his ship the "Mae West". All he asked was financial backing.

Cosmetic manufacturers have sought to name their various products after Mae. A six-year-old admirer informed the blonde star that she admired her so much that she had named her cat "Mae West".

"It's all too silly," says Mae. "I don't object to their using my name, but they don't think far enough ahead. Celebrities don't last long. In a few years people will be saying 'Mae West?' What an odd name for a cat. How did you ever think of it?"

"JOSH-E-WATAN"

Wadia Movietone have chosen as the theme of their forthcoming release the sublime doctrine of Pacifism (or anti-war propaganda).

Sharifa and Iqbal share among themselves the laurels of playing the "double lead" opposite the famous screen villain Sayani and the sweet-voiced Mansoor. Master Mohammad is also there in a role that fits him. Husn Banu plays the angel of peace. Nadia appears as a spy.

The picture is scheduled to run at the local Super Talkies immediately the present programme is taken off. zz

Kumari Nalini Tarkhad in "Rajput," a forthcoming Prabhat release.

JAVA DANCE At Pathe

'LE GONG' (The Dance of the Virgins) in Gorgeous natural colours, is the outcome of an expedition to Bali Islands, undertaken by Marquis Henri de La Falaise at great expense. The story deals with the love romance of two beautiful Bali Maidens and is not only a dramatic picture but depicts manners and Customs plus beautiful scenery of Bali one of the most enchanting islands in the Pacific.

James Agate, the noted critic, writing in the "Tatler" says that "if we are to have colour let it be of this fine quality and in films of this rare nature."

This picture is coming soon to Pathe, which it may be noted, is the only Cinema in India capable of projecting Colour Films properly as only High Intensity Arcs can do justice to colour films and Pathe is fitted not only with High Intensity Arcs, but Mercury rectifier which assure a perfect flow of electric current.

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE FINDINGS UPHELD

"Archbishop Of Bombay, Sole Authority In Dismissal Matters"

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, September 17.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge of Thana, in the revision application preferred by Messrs C. Walton, A. A. Barreto and David H. Pereira, the three ex-wardens of the Holy Cross Church at Kurla, against the order of the Kurla Resident Magistrate.

The Magistrate, after holding an inquiry had declared (without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the parties to the legal right of possession) that Father Francies Xavier Loriander Fernandes, the acting-Parish Priest, Messrs G. Almeida, G. I. Gomes, David D. Rodrigues, and G. D. Pereira, the new wardens, were in possession of the produce of the trees in the church land at Kurla, and were entitled to retain such possession until ousted by the due course of law, and strictly forbade any disturbance of their possession in the meantime.

Delivering judgment, the Sessions Judge reviewed the facts of the case up to December 25, 1934, when Father Monteiro went on leave and Father Fernandes was appointed acting-Priest in his place.

"Thereupon", continued the judge, the wardens wanted to appropriate entire power or management to themselves disregarding the right of control of the acting priest who had been appointed.

"Thereafter the present petitioners attempted to obtain exclusive control over the church property and refused to hand over the key of the safe of the church to the acting-priest.

"The wardens tried to assume management of the church school by getting a set of new teachers, and the wardens also entered into an agreement with one Dashrath Shivram without consent of the parish priest with regard to the produce of some church trees, and they obtained some money from him.

Futile Peace Attempt

"An attempt at settlement of dispute was made but without success, and the matter was reported to the Archbishop of Bombay, who dispensed with the services of those wardens (the present petitioners), and he appointed the opponents No. 2 and No. 5 as new wardens in place of those whose services had been dispensed with. The dispute arose between the old wardens and the new wardens, and the acting priest, regarding the management of the church property."

"The Police received complaints about assaults on church servants and about threats given by the former wardens. The present opponents, fearing breach of public peace, approached the Resident Magistrate at Kurla to take action under section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code in connection with the church property, which had got toddy, tamarind, mango and other trees yielding valuable produce. The Magistrate after holding an inquiry passed an order on June 28 last that, the right of possession by the present opponents was true."

"Aggrieved by this order, the ex-wardens preferred a revision application to the Sessions Court at Thana for a report to the Bombay High Court for final orders.

Magistrate's Finding Upheld.

The Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that the finding of the Magistrate was not so manifestly perverse and against the weight of evidence in the case as to justify interference in revision.

Assuming for argument that the finding of the Magistrate on the question of possession was erroneous, said the Judge, there was not an important question of law or principle involved which would justify the Court to interfere in revision. There had not been such gross and manifest failure of justice by reason of the Magistrate's order as would justify interference.

The Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed: "The fact remains that His Grace, the Archbishop of Bombay is the sole controlling authority, who can make orders of dismissal for weighty reasons, and this Court has absolutely no power to inquire into the question whether they were weighty reasons or what those weighty reasons were, in order to find out whether the petitioners have been properly removed from their position as wardens by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay."

The Judge, therefore, dismissed the revision application.

Mr. M.M. Karbhari appeared for the applicants, and Mr. P..N. Godinho with Mr. E.F. De Souza for the opponents.

RENT COLLECTOR CHARGED

Estate Manager Complains Of Breach Of Trust Involving Rs. 2,255

BOMBAY, Monday.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant, to the extent of Rs. 2,255, Dnanaji Lingoji Naik, a rent collector, arrested yesterday, was put up before the Dadar Magistrate, to-day.

The complainant in the case Muljibhai Ambalal, stated to be an estate manager of landed properties and houses belonging to Bhikoobai, was out of India for the last six months.

When he returned, he was stated to have asked the accused, a rent-collector under him, the accounts and deliver the monies collected.

But at first the accused was stated to have put him off. Yesterday, the complainant growing suspicious insisted on being shown the accounts.

When ultimately the accounts were placed before the complainant, he found that when the accused had actually received Rs. 7, he had put down Rs. 3-8-0 in several places.

The Magistrate refused bail to the accused and ordered him to be remanded for a period of ten days, pending further police inquiries.

The new P. and O. Liner, Strathmore has completed her speed trials with satisfactory results. The contract speed of 20 knots was exceeded and the highest speed reached was 22.127 knots.

WITHDRAW "FOUR LOOM" SYSTEM

Sewri Workers Support Moon Mill Strikers

On Saturday last, a large meeting of all the Sewri workers was held in support of the Moon Mill strikers. Mr. Bhise was in the Chair. Messrs. Karnik, W. G. Kulkarni, Patil, Bhogle and others addressed the meeting. The speakers exhorted the workers of Sewri to give their active support to the Moon Mill strikers in their fight against the "four loom" system. Because, once this system was introduced in one mill, it would in no time spread to all the mills, not only of Sewri, but to all the textile mills in Bombay. So the struggle of the Moon Mill strikers was a struggle on behalf of the entire working class in the Textile Industry.

A resolution which was put forth by Mr. Karnik was unanimously adopted which assured the Moon Mill strikers of the help of the workers of Sewri.

On Monday morning a mass meeting of the strikers was held when Mr. Bhogle was in chair. Messrs. Karnik, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Patil, Rane and others exhorted the strikers to stand united. The meeting then transformed itself into a procession which went through the Sewri area before it dispersed.

Keralites Celebrate Onam

(From A Correspondent).

What St. Andrew's Dinner is to the Scot Onam is to a Malayalee and this spirit strikingly manifested itself in the afternoon on Sunday last at the Muzafferbad Hall, Girgaum, where a motely congregation of Keralites of Bombay assembled to celebrate the Onam, the community's traditional festival. Mr. Sathianandan of the Imperial Customs presiding. The proceedings were preceded by light refreshments and a Malayalam Farce having for its theme the domestic complications of a retired Tehasildar staged creditably by a cast of entirely amateurish status provided the outstanding fare of the programme of the day.

In terminating the function the Chairman congratulated the promoters of the social.

TRAINING IN COTTON SPINNING

Technological Laboratory Invites Applications

As in the past the Technological Laboratory will admit this year two students for training in the elements of spinning and the routine methods of testing cotton fibre and yarn.

The selected candidates will be expected to join on the 2nd December 1935 and will conform to the Laboratory regulations regarding hours of work etc. The course will normally last for a period of six months and a fee of Rs. 50/- only will be charged for the full course.

Candidates desirous of admission should submit written application to the Director, Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay, so as to reach him not later than the 1st November 1935.

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DHARIWAL PUNJAB
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Czechoslovak Tennis Stars To Pay Visit

Strong Team Due In December Will Play In Eastern India Championships

News has been received in Calcutta that the Czechoslovak—Austrian lawn tennis team to visit India in the cold weather will leave Marseilles on November 25. From Bombay they will come direct to Calcutta and practice on the South Club courts in preparation for the Eastern India championships (formerly the Calcutta championships) to be played as usual during the Christmas holidays, says "The Statesman."

The visiting team will be:

R. MENZEL (Czechoslovakia).
L. HECHT (Czechoslovakia) or
CASKA (Czechoslovakia) or
M. ARTENS (Austria).
M. BORAWOWSKI (Austria).

The team will be one of the strongest that has visited India since the South Club began the series by arranging for the visit of the French team with Cochet and Brugnon. All the above players have represented their countries in the Davis Cup and Menzel is probably the best player on the continent after G. von Cramm, the young German, Hecht has victories over Austin to his credit, while the Artens has won many championships on the Riviera.

Considering the unbeaten record in /India last cold weather of the compartively unknown Yugoslavian team, it would seem as if Indian players are being given a harder task than ever, but the experience they will gain, particularly in the case of younger players like Sawhney, C. L. Mehta, Islam Ahmed, Yudhister Singh and Mehta of Nagpur, will help them in the future.

EASTERN INDIA TITLES.

The South Club is making preparations for another tournament of an All-India character. The best players in the country are being invited. An unofficial invitation is being sent to Colombo who may return the visit paid to Ceylon last year by N. Krishnawami and the Raja of Ramnad.

There is a likelihood that the Eastern India championships will see the return to tournament tennis of Madan Mohan, who was unable to play all last cold weather owing to an accident when riding. He is quite fit again and is reported to be practising. Madan Mohan was one of India's most attractive singles players three or four seasons ago and if he returns to form he will probably prove to be the best of the Indian contingent.

S. A. Azim and Yudhister Singh, who are in Calcutta for the hard courts championships, have intimated that they will compete in the Eastern India tournament. Invitations are being sent to E. V. Bobb, Sohan Lal, Islam Ahmed, S. L. R. Sawhney, Ranbhir Singh (Kapurthala), Shamsher Singh, Ranbir Singh (Delhi), D. N. Kapoor, N. Krishnaswami, B. Rachappa, C. L. Mullen, A. G. Gupte, and other leading players and as all of them have been regular visitors here for the cold weather tournaments, there is every likelihood that they will come again.

Among the women players, Mrs. Boland, Miss Harvey Johnston, Miss Woodcock, Miss Leslie Bredee and Mrs. McKenna Baker are all certainties and an effort will be made to get Miss L. Row, India's No. 2, who has done well on her present visit to England and must be a much improved player. Miss Seymour, who won the Punjab championship so easily, Miss Bonjour, Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Sastri.

HINDUSTAN CUP TOURNAMENT

Parel Sporting's Big Victory

On Sunday the Vincent Club made their first appearance against the Parel sporting in their second round match. They got a bye in the first round and suffered a hopeless defeat at the hands of the sporting by eleven goals to nil.

The Parel sporting from the start only pressed the Vincent's defence hard. The goalie was tested frequently with hot shots. Within first ten minutes, Gardener, the sporting centre forward opened the score. Rebeiro, the right out followed next and he alone scored three goals in succession before they retired for lemon.

In the second half the sporting monopolised the game and mercilessly scored a series of seven goals, making a total of eleven goals.

The Vincent Club lost the game for want of good defence, otherwise their forwards were able enough to turn the game in their favour as they too took good chances of score and the game was not a one sided affair.

PAREL SPORTING .. 11 goals.
VINCENT CLUB ....6 nil.

THE TEAMS.

PAREL SPORTING.—P. Lewis, Franklin and Moore; J. Lewis, Mascarenes and D'Cunha; Francis, Pinto, Gardener, Peters and Rebelo.

VINCENT CLUB.—Joseph; Morrison and Murray; Millard Grasstate and Gardner; Pett, Selkirk, Simons, Thomas and Silver.

REFEREE.—Mr. Terry.

2ND DAY OF POONA AUTUMN MEETING

Will Be Held On Dassera Holiday

Under Rule 14 of the Rules of Racing, the 2nd Day, Poona Autumn Meeting has been transferred from Saturday, 5th October, 1935 to Monday, 7th October, 1935 (Dassera-Public Holiday).

In consequence of the above, the entries for the 3rd Day, Poona Autumn Meeting will close at 10 A. M. on Saturday, October 5th.

Handicaps, etc., for this Day, as per Programme already published.

ENGLISH LEAGUE FOOTBALL

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Sept. 16.

The following are the League football results:—First Division: Aston Villa, 2, Sunderland 2; Blackburn 1, Chelsea 0; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Huddersfield 2; Second Division: Blackpool 1, Nottingham Forest 4; Bradford 1, Swansea 1; Doncaster 3, Norwich City 0; Leicester City 2, Bradford City 1; Port Vale 2, Charlton 1; Southampton 0, Bury 0; Tottenham 3, Barnsley 0; Westham 3, Sheffield United 2; Third Division (Southern Section): Cardiff 4, Clapton Orient 1; Luton 2 Queen's Park Rangers 0; Millwall 2, Newport 2; Northampton 3, Crystal Palace 1; Third Division (Northern Section): Halifax 1, Walsall 1 Lincoln 3, Stockport 0; Rotherham 2, Mansfield 1; Tranmere 2, Darlington 0; Scottish League (First Division): Celtic 5, Dunfermline 3.

Here is a great Vehicle of Melodrama, Love, Romance and Chivalry

2nd Glorious Week.

Eastern Arts Productions, Ltd, Which gave you "Bharat ki Beti" present far more powerful Drama ever produced in motion-picture industry

Your favourite Phiroze Dastur at his best in

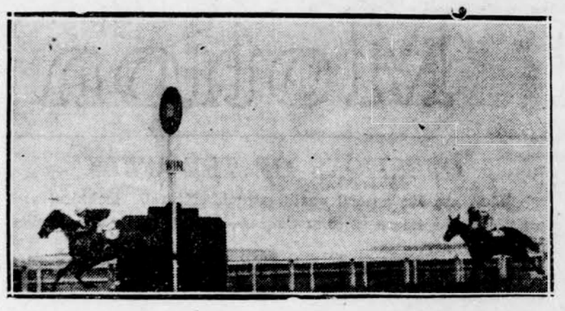
Bal Hatya OR Khoon-E-Nahak

Supported by Shantakumari, Chandkumari, D. Manek, Cope, Dadiba Sarkari.

Come up with your families

Running at Super TALKIES Charni Road, Tram Junction.

TIME—5-15, 8, 10-45, Fri. Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 2-45



Cartoon wins the Indian Breeders Stakes in a canter from Her Ladyship on Saturday.

No Vilification Of India Through Films

Home Member Assures Assembly Such Exhibitions Will Be Stopped

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Sir Henry Craik, Home Member replying to Mr. Banerjea regarding the vilification of India through cinematograph films like "India Speaks" and "Bengali" said: as I stated previously the last Government of India addressed to the Secretary of State in this matter pointing out but censorship in India is conducted so as to exclude from exhibition, films which are calculated to wound the susceptibilities of any foreign nation and that for that reason the Government of India were of the opinion that India should be accorded reciprocal treatment in this matter whenever necessary. We have since heard from the Secretary of State that there is no official censorship on films in America but there is an unofficial arrangement whereby the producing companies in Hollywood do in their own interest, make the practice of seeking advice on suitability for Empire audiences of films which they propose to produce. This is in the interests of companies themselves because the Empire market is a very valuable one.

"MOST UNFORTUNATE."

It is most unfortunate that this arrangement did not prevent the production of the offensive parts in the two films mentioned by the honourable member. If Government of India has been informed that the producers of the Film "India Speaks" have taken to heart the adverse reception of that film both in America and elsewhere and its ban by the British Board of Censors whose lead is usually followed by censors in other parts of the Empire and will be reluctant to allow any similar films to be released in future. As it was believed that the film was no longer being produced and as there is no official censorship in America His Majesty's Government felt no useful purpose would be served by making representations to Government of the United States of America.

Film "Bengali" is reputed to be the same as film "Lives of the Bengal Lancer" which has been exhibited in many places in India without objection. Certain portions of the film were excised by the Madras and Bombay boards of censors and as a result of representations made by His Majesty's Government, the publishers of the film agreed to excise some portions from the copies of the film issued for exhibition in England. The copy shown in Vienna whereto references were made in the Indian press seems to have been the original copy and by the time that representation made by His Majesty's Government reached His Majesty's Ambassador in Austria the film was at its end of its run in Vienna and the Ambassador thought that it would then be neither advisable nor appropriate to make any representation to the Austrian Government.

HOME MEMBER'S ASSURANCE.

I should like to assure the House, said the Home Member that the Government of India share the resentment of the Honourable members against the exhibition of films picturing India in unfavourable light. They hope that the arrangement at Hollywood will, in future, prevent the production of such films at that place and they will take such steps as are possible to stop the exhibition of any such films both in India and elsewhere whenever they come to their notice.

Mr. Banerjee asked if the Home Member was aware that one American film depicted Mahatma Gandhi as dancing with a European woman:

Sir H. Craik: I am not aware but will make enquiries if the Hon'ble Member will give me details.

Mr. Banerjee: Will Government consider the desirability of banning American films by the same company which produced the objectionable films?

SCANDALOUS DEPICTION.

Sir H. Craik: I don't think it arises. I will consider the question.

Mr. Satyamurti asked whether some missionary organizations in India had not supported the scandalous depiction of Indian life by the American film companies?

Sir H. Craik if the Hon'ble Member will supply details, I will look into the matter. Mr. Ayyangar was informed by the Home Member that Hollywood producers consulted British Consulate at Los Angeles regarding the nature of films which might pass for the British Empire but there was no official censorship of films in U. S. A.

"SENEX"

REGISTERS TREBLE

Fairford (W) Rs. 90
G. Orb (W) Rs. 113
Cartoon (W) Rs. 27

Were the goods last Saturday. Follow him in "The Chronicle"!

SUBURBAN SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

Compulsion To Be Introduced in Elementary Schools

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
ANDHERI, Sept. 17.

A special general meeting of the Suburban School Board was held at Guzder Hall, Andheri yesterday evening, Mr. Shantaram N. Patil presiding. After the transaction of formal business, Mr. C. D. Barfivala moved his resolution requesting the Chairman to submit to the Board a draft scheme for the introduction of free and compulsory elementary education in the suburban area. In moving his resolution, Mr. Barfivala said that even backward towns like Dhulia had introduced compulsion in their area and there was no reason why an enlightened district like theirs should lag behind. He did not mind if during the first stage girls were excluded and compulsion introduced in certain limited localities. To a suggestion made by a member that a sub-committee of the Board to go into the matter and prepare a scheme, the speaker replied that a sub-committee would serve no useful purpose as the office could alone collect the necessary data for the preparation of a scheme and hoped that the same would be placed before the next meeting of the Board. The resolution was carried unanimously.

By another resolution, Mr. Barfivala wanted the Chairman to submit a draft scheme for medical inspection of school children. As the Local Board had under its charge six dispensaries, Mr. Barfivala saw no difficulty in arranging for the proper medical inspection of children in those areas. This resolution was also carried unanimously.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. S. S. Naik, the Vice-Chairman of the Board next moved a resolution requesting the Board to introduce a system of physical training in the shape of lathi, drills and physical culture in all schools under the management of the Board. In doing so, Mr. Naik said that mass physical education had a special significance and deplored that the same had been discontinued after a brief but successful trial about five years ago. He hoped that the experiment which proved so successful would be a regular feature of their curriculum in schools. Prof. Bhagvat and Rao Bahadur Tawde supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

SAFETY IDEAS FOR H. BELISHA

Road-Users Suggest Plans To British Ministry Of Transport

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Ideas on how to save life on the roads are pouring into the British Ministry of Transport from all parts of the country.

The public has been thoroughly roused by the flood of deaths and injuries: last year 7,343 people were killed in Britain—only 200 fewer than our entire losses in the three-years' war in South Africa.

And since December 4,000 have met their deaths in road accidents

When Mr. Hore-Belisha returns from his holiday in France ideas from individual road-users will be examined for their adaptibility to the Roads Five-Year Plan.

Here are some of the suggestions:—

Government garage stations throughout the country for testing every motor vehicle and issuing roadworthy certificates.

Unofficial reporters of traffic irregularities.

Double-decker footpaths, with bridges spanning main thoroughfares for pedestrians.

Underground tubes for road traffic under busy city streets.

Light all roads from end to end, including those in remote parts of the country.

Place all trunk roads under the control of one central authority.

Uniformity of lighting throughout all trunk roads.

Subways or footbridges above or below all busy road junctions.

Examine braking systems of all cars above a certain age.

Reflectors to every electric traffic signal, so that pedestrians can observe their operations from footpaths as well as road users.

The Minister of Transport is not yet satisfied with the results of the new Highway Code.

It is to be given a fair trial, and if there is evidence of a lack of public co-operation new regulations and restrictions for road users will become inevitable.

Dr. G. H. Miles, director of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, advances six ways of conquering the road menace. These ideas will be put before the British Association in September by the principal of the Institute, Dr. C. S. Myers, C.B.E.

The institute suggests:—

1. Psychological tests for motorists who have had more than four or five accidents, no matter how slight.

2. Periodical examinations of the controls of all road vehicles, and the issuing of official certificates of road worthiness.

3. Pedestrians to be allowed to cross only at special points in busy traffic areas. Pavements in such areas to be railed off.

4. Research into sources of driving strain, such as badly placed signs and lights.

5. Compulsory stopping at all main road junctions, and two-track roads.

6. A survey of car passenger density. A cessation of warfare between pedestrian, motorist, cyclist, and coach driver, all to combine in demanding better road conditions.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. will leave India in the first week of October to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at Geneva. Mr. Joshi will also attend the Maritime Tripartite Conference commencing its session from November 25, returning to India in December.

AROUND THE COURTS

MR. ENGINEER PUT UP BEFORE MAGISTRATE

Remanded To 30th Sept. On Same Bail

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A sequel to the incidents which occurred outside the Imperial Cinema yesterday when the film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" was released, was enacted in the Girgaum Police Court to-day when Inspector Honnawar, of the Lamington Road Police, applied for remand on bail of Nasarwanji Nawroji Engineer, who was arrested last evening opposite the Imperial Cinema under section 143 and 177 I. P. C. being a member of an unlawful assembly and abetment, and subsequently released on bail.

The Magistrate remanded the accused to the 30th instant, on the same bail.

The Court room was crowded with spectators, the vast majority of whom, were non-Parsis.

The prosecution story is that yesterday at about 5 p.m. the accused, arrived at the cinema following by two others, arrying flags and leading a procession of about 300 persons and inciting them to boycott the "objectionable" film. Leaflets were also distributed asking people to collect opposite the Imperial Cinema to stage a demonstration.

Apprehending trouble, the Police ordered the accused to tell his followers to disperse failing which he was arrested under instructions from Superintendent Klein.

On Mission Of Peace

Mr. Chiniwalla appearing for the accused submitted that far from creating any trouble, his client was trying to pacify the crowd which seemed to be very much excited over the appearance of two Parsi girls on the screen.

The bail period was extended up to the 30th instant.

Three More Enlarged On Bail

Burjorji Bharucha, Burjorji Dadabhoy Palkiwala and Gulam Abbas Kikabhai, arrested on Monday night in connection with demonstrations before the Imperial Cinema, were put up before the Girgaum Magistrate on Tuesday morning and enlarged on bail.

EDITOR FINED FOR DEFAMATION

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, to-day convicted Dongarsi Haridas Dagai, Editor "Bhatia Yuvak" on a charge of defamation and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 75.

The accused in this case was charged by Karsondas Pragji, who stated that in an article published in the "Bhatia Yuvak" in October 1932 certain defamatory statements were made about the complainant.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment held that the statements complained of were defamatory of Karsondas Pragji and convicted the accused.

DANGEROUS WELL AT SHIVAJI PARK

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A second fall into a well at Shivaji Park witnin a space of one month proved fatal to a Hindu married woman named Mograbai Bhasker, aged 22.

The City Coroner recorded a verdict of death due to asphyxiation from accidental drowning in a well, at the inquest held on the body of the woman to-day.

The father of the woman in giving evidence stated that his daughter was subject to epileptic fits occasionally. A month ago she had fallen into the well. The parapet wall round the well was only about three ft. high.

The police received the information yesterday soon after the woman's death.

Life Sentence For Culpable Homicide

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court Sessions sentenced Sakharam Sajana to transportation for life on the jury finding him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in respect of the death of Chandribai Sonu.

The accused had been married to one Chandribai Shiva who, later divorced him and married the husband of the deceased. On June 28, the accused attacked his former wife while she was returning from her mill. Her co-wife (the deceased) who was accompanying her intervened to save her but was fatally stabbed by the accused.

The Advocate-General with Kazi Kabiruddin appeared for the Crown. Mr. Sorab B. Banaji defended the accused.

Motorist's Bail Extended Till October 1

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Kenneth O. Gerard who was arrested by the Colaba Police on a charge of rash driving on Monday was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, today and his bail period was extended to October 1.

It was stated that the accused while driving in his car along Lansdowne Road into Merewether Road knocked down a pedestrian. The man received injuries and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

Gerard was arrested and later released on bail.

Mother's Pathetic Grief In Street Over Dead Child

Bombay, Tuesday.

The City Coroner's inquiry on the tragic death of a girl, aged five, knocked down by a car on September 8, in front of Sir Shapoorji Barucha Mill, De Lisle Road, was concluded to-day.

An eye-witness, in giving evidence, before the City Coroner, stated to-day that the road was crowded, as workers of the mill were hurrying home for their midday meal.

The girl a Kamalabai Bhau, was crossing the road from one side to the other. She was bound for her chawl, situated on the opposite side of the road.

The witness saw a motor car turning from the south and running towards the De Lisle Road Police station. The girl was knocked down and she fell on her back to the left side of the car.

The car then came to a halt at a distance of eleven spaces.

Witness hurried to inform the mother of the girl of the accident, but when he did not find the mother in the chawl he returned. And then he saw the pathetic sight of the mother smothering her child in her arms.

The child was removed to the hospital where it died subsequently.

Another witness a dealer in cotton waste said in evidence that the car was going at a speed of about fifteen miles per hour.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the base of skull when deceased was knocked down by motor car No. T2147 which was being driven by Santoshram Katwan in a rash and negligent manner along De Lisle Road.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Inquest was adjourned by the City Coroner to-day on the body of an unknown Hindu found washed ashore today near Walkeshwar Road.

Tale of Life---
Tale of the people struggling for love and peace.

Marvellous Music will Charm you

Sjt. DEBKI BOSE'S

Released by JAYANT PICTURES

2nd Glorious Week

Running in full swing

Greatest Screen Vehicle—

LIFE IS A STAGE

Starring: Smt. DURGA KHOTE etc.

NOW RUNNING at

ROXY Talkies Queen's Road.

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p.m.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 6, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 19, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 12, 1305
Hightide: 3-33; 15-4
Lowtide: 9-22; 21-32
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Rugby Tournament: (Semi-final) Bombay Gymkhana or 8th Field Brigade R.A. vs. 14th Heavy Battery, R.A., Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 19

S. S. 'Cathay' with mails from London of the 5th instant due at 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Tournament: (Semi-final) West Yorkshire Regiment or Cathedral Old Boys vs. Prince of Wales' Volunteers, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 20.

Charity Rugby Football Match, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 21

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, September 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rugby Tournament: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

TIN WORKERS UNION.

A meeting of the Tin Workers of Bombay will be held to-day, Wednesday, at 10-0 a.m. at Cooper Street to organise the Tin Workers and to elect office-bearers for the next year.

CONGRESSMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Conference Committee will be held on Friday, 20th instant at 7 p.m. at the Congress Socialist Party's Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House.

MILL KAMDAR UNION.

A meeting of the general body of the Mill Kamdar Union was held at its head office at Reikbad Road, on Sunday last when its Constitution was passed. The Organising Committee was reorganised as Managing Committee for the current year. The Secretary was empowered to get the Union registered according to Trade Union Act of 1926 as well as to get Union affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress. The budget of the Union was sanctioned.

KHADI HAWKING.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the members of the Committee and Ward workers had gone for Khadi Hawking at Luhar Chawl, Princess Street on Sunday last at 8 a.m.

ZOROASTRIAN CO-OP. BANK.

The eight ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Zoroastrian Co-op. Credit Bank will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. S.T. at the Registered Office of the Bank, Sardar Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SANGAT SABHA.

Under the auspices of this Sabha Mr. R. N. Naik will deliver a public lecture on Rabindranath Tagore's "Gitanjali" to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Yahiko Maru" left Colombo on September 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 18.

Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macbean" arrived at Suez on the 14th evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Cathay" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai per S. S. "Conte-Verde" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-0 a.m. on Monday the 23rd instant.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE.

3 Arts Luncheon will be held on Thursday next at 12-45 p.m. at Pyrkes Apollo Hotel, when Mr. Sapur Mody, horticulturist, will speak on the art of rose culture. A Social will be held on Sunday next, at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane Rifat, when Mr. Trivikram, grandson of Rajah Ravi Varma, will speak on "Semblance and Reality". Music will follow.

KHAR BALKAN-JI-BARI.

In view of the letter received from Karachi Headquarters to celebrate the Balkan-ji-Anniversary and the Mahatma Gandhi Day on Sunday, the 29th September, a meeting of the Khar Branch Committee will be held to-day Wednesday, at Bro. Shewak's place, 16th Road at 8-30 p.m. to fix up a programme of an excursion, etc. on the occasion.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The Central Office of the Bank will close in Bombay on the afternoon of the 25th instant and reopen in Calcutta on the morning of the 1st proximo.

FILM LECTURE ON SYPHILIS

Under the auspices of the Association of Medical Women in India, Bombay Branch Dr. Socrates Noronha will show the film, manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of Syphilis, at the Cama Hospital to-day Wednesday at 7 p.m. admission for members and their medical women friends only.

FRESH HINDI CLASSES IN THE CITY.

The Hindi examinations being over, arrangements are being made to continue some of the classes to the next stage and to open some new classes for beginners.

At Gandhi Seva Sena, Hughes Road, a Rashtra Basha class will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m. The class commenced on the 16th instant.

At Napoo Hall, Matunga, a Madhyama class has been started on 16th instant and will be held on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

The special class for teachers which was hither to held at the S.N.D.T. Kanyashala will now be held at the Rashtriya Kanyashala, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road. The time is from 5 to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

The weekly classes so far held at the Blavatsky Lodge will be continued and enquiries can be made on Sundays from 8 to 10 a.m.

Those interested in Hindi Prachar Work especially those who can teach are requested to communicate with the Hony. Secretary Motor House, Hughes Road.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A drama of the flaming dangers of Love!

THE Capitol
FROM TO-DAY
for 3 DAYS ONLY
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CONFESSIONS
poured from the trembling lips of a desperate woman in the great love crisis of her life!

KAY FRANCIS
in
"STRANDED"
A Warner Bros. hit with
GEORGE BRENT
PATRICIA ELLIS · DONALD WOODS
Also RUTHETTING
in "SONG OF FAME"

DOING AWAY WITH CO-OPTION

Bill To Provide For Election To Vacancies In Bombay Corporation

The Bombay Gazette publishes the following statement of objects and reasons of the Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, to be brought before the ensuing Session of the Bombay Council:—

Section 34 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III of 1888) provides that if no councillor is elected at a general election, the retiring councillor or councillors shall, if willing to serve, be deemed to be re-elected; that if the retiring councillors are willing to serve and some are not, and also in certain other contingencies the Corporation shall fill up the vacancy or vacancies by co-option within fifteen days of a report made by the Municipal Commissioner in that behalf; and that failing such action by the Corporation the vacancy or vacancies are to be filled up by election.

These provisions date from a time when local self-government may be said to have been in its infancy; and it was probably apprehended that a sufficient number of councillors to fill up vacancies may not be forthcoming. The provisions also appear to have been intended to avoid the trouble and expense of holding a fresh election after a general election had proved infructuous.

Conditions have changed since and owing to the keen interest taken in local self-government at the present day, there is no likelihood of a sufficient number of candidates not being available to contest an election. It also seems desirable that where an election has been set aside and in the other contingencies contemplated in sections 33 and 34 the electors should be given an opportunity of returning other representatives of their own choice. The Bill is intended to carry out this object.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"The Mystery of the Wax Museum". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Flame Within". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Stranded" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandrasena". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red-Letter." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Life is a Stage". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The 39 Steps". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Wolf Dog". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Affairs of Cellini." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Devil Horse." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

1 p.m. Market rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2 p.m. Indian music Episodes from Mahabharat. 3-30 p.m. School Broadcasting for students. 4 p.m. Interval. 5 p.m. Ladies' Hour —talk by Beth. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Light Gujarati songs. 7-30 p.m. Violin Solos. 8-15 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Weather and other news (in English). 9-15 p.m. 'Here and There'—a talk. 9-30 p.m. SB. The Bombay Studio Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. 'Light Fingers.' A fifteen-minute pianoforte recital by Stuart Carnegie. 7-45 p.m. The Issay Schlaen Trio. Jane Vowles (Soprano). 8-45 p.m. 'Riverside Drive.'* An illustrated excursion by motor-car along the waterfront from London Bridge to the Docks, with a farewell in passing to that famous old inn, The Turk's Head. Dialogue by S. E. Reynolds. Produced by Pascoe Thornton. 9-15 p.m. The Northampton New Theatre Orchestra, directed by Cliff Morgan, relayed from the New Theatre, Northampton. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10-0 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music (cont'd). 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

ATIYA BEGUM ON PALESTINE

(From A Correspondent.)

3 Arts Luncheon on Thursday last elicited much interest. Atiya Begum narrated her experiences of a tour in Palestine. She said the eyes of the whole world were concentrated upon this oldest spot, which, owing to its natural advantages, was drawing a great crowd of Western settlers ambitious to exploit an extremely rich country. She said she was invited by the Grand Mufti and the new Palestininas where anxious to establish a link with Indians which would ultimately be of mutual advantage. She was the guest of honour of the Supreme Muslim Council of the Arab Palestine Party, and the great Arab ladies gathering, which was almost of a historic nature, and where the possibilities of an India-Palestine League was freely discussed and decided.

PARSI YOUTH'S SUCCESS

In the recent examination of The Institute of Bankers for the Certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers (England), Mr. Barjor Ratanji Patel, B.Sc., was the only successful Indian candidate entering from the London centre, passing Part I of the examination within the minimum time allowed. Mr. Patel was also successful in the examination held following The University of London, Gilbert Lectures in Banking. Mr. Patel is a student of The London School of Economics and was one of the few entering from the school to obtain Honours. We wish Mr. Patel all success.

KHADI NOTES FOR GANDHI JAYANTI

Gandhi Seva Seva Sena's Appeal

The whole of India will celebrate the ensuing Gandhi Jayanti. For the last four years the city of Bombay has paid its homage to the greatest living Indian by helping to spread the use of Khadi during that time. To-day for most educated and patriotic Indians Khadi symbolises renascent India the new India that is trying to be self-reliant and self-sufficient.

To enable every citizen of Bombay, rich or poor, to identify himself with this national understanding that rural India is India itself, the Gandhi Seva Sena is issuing Khadi Notes of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Re. 1, during the Gandhi Jayanti Fortnight. We cannot let our busy fellow citizens of Bombay forget that the greatest rural industry of India to-day is Khadi. These Khadi notes can be purchased from our Office at Motor House, Hughes Road, during this fortnight. The time and other centres for buying Khadi Notes will be announced later.

Gandhi Jayanti

EXHIBITION AND DINNER AT VILE PARLE.

In the coming Gandhi Jayanti beginning from 24th inst. over and above the programmes of incessant spinning, Khadi hawking and the twon cleaning at Vile Parle, it is decided to arrange an exhibition and a simple dinner from the village Industries' point of view on Sunday (29th inst.) at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.)

Those who desire to take part in this function are requested to get the passes from the secretaries before 25th inst. Those above twelve will get the passes at four annas, and those below twelve and above three will be get the passes at two annas.

The tickets can be had from the secretaries: Markandrai B. Mehta, Suman Vila, Juhu Road and Indravadan M. Oza, Lajpatrai Road, Vile Parle.

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

All the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are requested to come to-day (Wednesday) to the office premises, Motor House, Hughes Road, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp to receive instructions for work during the Gandhi Jayanti Week.

FRESH MEASURE FOR MOTOR TAX

Bill Before Bombay Council

A new Motor Texation Bill will, it is understood, be re-introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council in its September-October session at Poona.

On vehicles not exceeding 15 cwt., Rs. 180 a year would be levied, while Rs. 500 a year, it is suggested, would be levied in the case of vehicles not exceeding 70 cwt.

COMPENSATION TO LOCAL BODIES

With regard to the abolition of tolls, Government propose to compensate the local bodies for the loss of revenue in accordance with their average income from tolls during the preceding year plus 10 per cent. of the average revenue to account for their progress and development schemes.

It is further stated that local bodies would be allowed to levy tolls in future, without the permission of the Government for the purpose.

The Bill seeks to give additional powers to police to stop any vehicle in order to satisfy themselves that the necessary tax is fully paid and to make any contravention thereof punishable.

CONVICTED FOR ADULTERATION OF GHEE AND BUTTER.

During the week ending 14th September the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort and Mazgaon, at the Esplanade and Mazgaon Police Courts respectively, as shown below:—

Mr. Mulchand Keshavji, Owner at N. 80-82, Shaik Memon Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 in default was ordered to suffer 50 days' simple imprisonment on 13th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 27.2 per cent.

Mr. Savaksha Sorabjee, Vendor, at No. 5, Falkland Road, Low Level South, was convicted and fined Rs. 150 in default was ordered to suffer one month's simple imprisonment on 11th instant for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 66.3 per cent.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS FOR PARSIS.

The Y.M.P.A. propose to run a Social Workers' Training Class for Parsis at their premises in Bisni House, Laburnam Road, near Gamdevi in November-December 1935. The class will consist of lectures twice or thrice a week in the evening on interesting Social subjects by prominent citizens and also visits to industrial and social institutes in the City. A nominal fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for the entire course.

The class will be run only if sufficient numbers of Parsis enrol themselves. The need for some training in social work is keenly felt among the Parsis and is emphasised by the Y.M.P.A. and by prominent persons like Lady Ratan Tata, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mehta and Mr. D. J. Irani. Those desirous of joining the classes should send in their names to the Hony. Secretary, Y.M.P.A. before the end of September.

VENDING TODDY ON ... I. TRUST LANDS

Parsi Lady's Request For Issue Of Licence

The Bombay Municipality allows tapping of toddy trees on their plots while Improvement Trust prohibits the same. A Parsi lady has pointed out this anomaly and demanded justice from the Improvement Trust Committee.

Mrs. Jerbai Dossabai Patraji in her letter dated 22nd August, 1935, to the Improvement Committee states:—"That her late husband had taken on lease from its former owner the land comprised in Case No. 415, Scheme 57, Naigaum Estate and erected thereon a permanent structure for vending toddy before it was acquired by the Improvement Trust; that subsequently, this property was acquired by the late Improvement Trust and on the death of her husband she got the tenancy transferred to her name and carried on the business of vending toddy; that she is an old widow of 70 years and the abovementioned business is her only means of maintenance; that in 1931, she was served with a notice prohibiting her from vending toddy on the above premises; that this led to protracted correspondence between her and the Improvement Trust authorities; that, in the meanwhile, the management of the Improvement Trust was transferred to the Municipality; that thereafter the Municipal Corporation passed a Resolution sanctioning the tapping of toddy trees on their lands; that she understood that the aforesaid Resolution also permitted the vending of toddy on the Improvement Trust lands but that she has been now informed by the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) by his letter, dated the 11th April, 1934, that the Improvements Committee had decided not to permit toddy shops on the ex-Improvement Trust properties and that she should therefore give up the use of the premises for vending toddy.

REMOVE THE ANOMALY.

Observing that although the Corporation have permitted the letting of date trees for tapping toddy on all their lands and the sale of toddy thereon they have not permitted the sale of toddy on the ex-Improvement Trust Estates, which has resulted in an anomaly; submitting further that the vending of toddy is incidental to the tapping of trees for toddy and that if permission for retail sale of toddy is not granted the toddy so collected on the lands would have to be sold thereon wholesale which practically amounts to the sale of toddy; pointing out that there are several groups of toddy trees on Improvement Trust Estates and if the tree-foot booths are allowed thereon, licencees would pay higher rents for the toddy trees and the plots. The letter requests that under these circumstances the Improvements Committee may be pleased to consider her case favourably and been her permission to vend toddy on the above premises on such reasonable rent as the Committee deem proper."

It will be recalled that the Municipal Corporation recommended on 25th January, 1935, that the Commissioner be permitted to sell the right of tapping municipal trees for drawing toddy.

The Committee sent the letter to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks.

KEPT COMMON GAMBLING HOUSE

Marwari Fined Rs. 200

A fine of Rs. 200 was imposed on Manrup Kasturchand, a Marwari merchant, who was convicted of running a common gambling house at Mumbadevi, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court on Tuesday.

Manrup Kasturchand and two others were arrested by Deputy Inspector Hewson on the Princess Street Police Station on the night of August 28, when he raided the Jewellery shop of the first accused. Before the police entered the shop, a bogus punter had laid bets with the accused on Sutta figures. As soon as the police entered the shop, the accused swallowed the chit on which the figures which the bogus punter had given were written. The police found Rs. 190-8-9 and several chits from a crevice in the flooring hidden by a carpet on which the accused was sitting.

The Magistrate found the first accused guilty and sentenced him as above, while he discharged the other two accused.

Bus Accident At Malad

A report under the heading "Bus accident at Malad" was published in Tuesday's issue of the "Chronicle."

The bus was reported to be hurrying towards the Malad Station, the bue was coming from Bombay and was hurrying towards the Ghodbunder Road North.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Compulsory Physical Training

After some years of haggling, the course of compulsory physical education in Municipal primary schools is finally settled; its adoption will not cost a single pie to the Schools Committee. The scheme was initiated by Prof. V. G. Rao a few years ago and the matter was kept in abeyance for a long time for one reason or another. Under this scheme, Scouts and Girl Guide organisers will give physical training to 350 teachers of the primary schools, who, after getting full training, will impart the same to 70,000 pupils attending the municipal schools. The work of training teachers will start from next month. The curriculum of physical training is drawn up to suit conditions in Bombay and it is printed in Marathi and Gujerati. No open space or apparatus are necessary either for the teachers or for the pupils as exercises can be given in the class rooms. The teachers will be allowed to leave the schools one hour earlier to enable them to attend physical training classes. The drills and exercises will take only twenty minutes. The other schools in the city may well copy the example of the municipal primary schools in the city and impart physical training to their pupils without any cost.

Students And Leisure

The need for an alert central organisation for College students in Bombay is growing day by day. The horizon of ninety per cent. of students attending the colleges does not extend beyond 'getting through' the examination. During the vacation and other times of leisure the precious time of most of them is all but wasted.

It has often been suggested to College students that during the vacation, they should go to the villages, and teach the villagers the three R's. Very few of them have acted upon this suggestion, not because most of the students dread village-life or are unwilling to shoulder the task but because of the lack of a proper organisation that would depute them to particular villages and give necessary instruction.

Sending students to the villages need not be the only object. If representatives from all the colleges, and their various unions were to combine they could pool their resources and be more useful in various ways. Discussions and lectures on political and non-political subjects may be arranged and students, very few of whom read newspapers, may be enlightened on the trend and significance of political events in India and abroad.

Admission of students from schools cannot be made compulsory but attempts must be made to induce them to join as it would be to their own good and advancement.

An organisation of this character is of the utmost importance at the present day and it is not too much to hope that students of Bombay will take the initiative in this matter before other cities steal a march over them. The Students' Brotherhood, which has done good work in the past, can serve the purpose of this organization if the students of Bombay take increasing interest in its activities.

DEVELOP HIGH CIVIC IDEALS

Nariman Opens Library Of Local Self-Govt. Institute

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sept. 17.

Mrs. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay visited this evening the Local Self-Government Institute where he was received by the Secretary, Mr. S. S. Naik. The Institute is training students for Officer's Grade in the municipal services. The Mayor was taken round and was introduced to the students receiving training. Mr. Naik then requested the Mayor to open the library for the benefit of students as well as for the public who were interested in the civic problems. He also requested the Mayor to give due encouragement to the students who have had their diploma and certificates of the Institute and who were thus better qualified for the officer's post by giving preference to them wherever the opportunity offered.

WANTED SPIRIT OF SERVICE

The Mayor declaring the library open, said that he would consider the request of the Secretary. He further said that although the books on practical training were indeed useful and necessary to form the basis of the first equipment for further municipal service yet he thought that the capacity for municipal officership was acquired by coming in close and direct contact with the citizens and by cultivating a spirit of social service.

AN IDEAL CORPORATION.

He was proud of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which stood out as an outstanding model of what a premier municipality should be. He said that the Bombay Municipal administration was worked on non-communal lines and that each member took pains to see that religious sentiments and the orthodoxy of all sections was duly respected. He pointed out that Bombay Municipality can be cited as an instance of absolutely non-communal administration even to the municipalities of the West. He contrasted with this as to how the Catholics and the Protestants of Belfast Corporation gave an exhibition sometimes back of communal warfare. He asserted that the Bombay Municipality was by far a better example to follow.

In the end he impressed upon the students the necessity of developing a feeling of patriotism and of high civic ideals.

MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR RETURNS

SRINAGAR, Kashmir Sept. 17.

The Maharaja of Kashmir arrived here from Europe to-day by aeroplane. His Highness was met at the Aerodrome by the Prime Minister and other high officials and he drove to the palace through decorated streets.—A. P.

FILM STARS ASSAULT CASE COMPOUNDED

The case in which Rajkumaribai, a Hindu film-actress and Ghulam Kadar, an actor, were charged with causing grievous hurt and abetment thereof, to Ghulam Nabi Bhat, manager of the Kanwal Cinetone, was compounded at the Dadar Police Court on Tuesday, on the accused giving an undertaking that they would not molest the complainant in the future.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1935

INDIANS ABROAD

The Viceroy's references to the position of Indians abroad in his address to the Central Legislature call for some special notice if only because his assurances in this behalf are not wholly satisfactory. So far as the anti-Indian legislation in Zanzibar is concerned, we are told that the general question is still the subject of discussion between the Secretary of State for India and the Secretary of State for Colonies. All that the representations on behalf of India have definitely achieved so far is the decision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that, if specific cases of hardship alleged to have resulted from the operation of the cloves decrees are brought locally to the notice of the Government of Zanzibar, they will be duly investigated by that Government and if necessary brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. A vague assurance like this about the enforcement of the law is of little value unless the law itself contains adequate safeguards for Indian interests.

Anxious Position

The position of Indians in Kenya also continues to be anxious. The proposed marketting Bill in the local legislature seriously jeopardises Indian interests and deserves to be either abandoned or drastically altered. But all that the representations from the Government of India have achieved is that the Kenya Government have agreed to make some minor alterations in the Bill. For instance, the monopolist system of exclusive licenses, obviously calculated to discriminate against Indians, is not to be abandoned; but the Kenya Government have only inserted a provision in the Bill that the application of the principle of an exclusive license to any particular type of produce shall be effected by a motion in the Legislative Council after 14 days' notice has been given. Such a provision will not give Indians and others sufficient time to make representations in that connection; besides, it hardly affords any reasonable guarantee against the sacrifice of Indian interests. The same may be said of another concession to India that the reasons for the refusal to grant or renew a license shall be recorded in writing.

The Only Remedy

It is unfortunate that Lord Willingdon almost gave away the Indian case when he remarked that it was not to be expected that the legislation which had already been announced would be abandoned. Such a remark, at the least, is premature and is calculated to encourage the Kenya Government to insist upon the main features of the Bill. The Viceroy also gives undue importance to official assurances when he says: "Above all, a categorical assurance has been given both by the Colonial Office and by the Government of Kenya that the Bill is not racial in its intention and will not be racial in its operation." Assurances like this are nothing new but have availed Indians in Africa little in the past. The White settlers in Kenya have already secured a dominant position in the present constitution and have systematically used it against Indians. And now comes the report that they have decided in a Convention to demand the alteration of the constitution so as to give them still greater control over their local affairs, particularly finance. In such circumstances mere official assurances about the non-racial character of the Marketting Bill will hardly satisfy Indians if the Bill itself does not contain adequate safeguards for their interests. If it were a case of an Indian legislature undertaking marketting legislation, we are sure the Viceroy would not be satisfied with mere casual assurances about the safety of British interests without specific safeguards in the legislation itself. In fact safeguards for the preferential position of the British have already been incorporated in the new constitution in India. This one fact is enough to show that unless and until Indians are masters of their own destinies in their own country, they cannot adequately safeguard their interests abroad.

Barbarous But Frank

In conversation with a representative of the "Morning Post," Signor Mussolini has again indulged in brutal and blatant frankness. He forgot the humbug—he does so more often than not—of civilisation and backwardness and even the voluminous indictment of Abyssinia that he has submitted to the League of Nations. He wants colonies. Others have got colonies, he too must have them: "Even Portugal, Belgium and Holland have fruitful colonies. Why not Italy?" Abyssinia, that is to say, must suffer what is equivalent to capital punishment for the grave crime of being fruitful. The view may be odiously immoral, barbarous and politico-economic cannibalism but it has been honestly stated. This fresh declaration, together with the assertion that "the question of war does not depend on Italy, but on Abyssinia and the League," constitutes a renewal of Signor Mussolini's challenge to the League. The League Powers have declared their allegiance to the Covenant. Will they defend the Covenant if Italy goes to war? Or will they run away from an Italy at war with Abyssinia? As it is there is a suspicion raised by a recent cable, that they are frightened of Italy and would go even further than the Paris proposals to betray Abyssinia—and incidentally another vital part of the Covenant—and placate Signor Mussolini.

Bombay Jails

The Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1934 states that on account of the abandonment of Civil Disobedience movement and the release of practically all those prisoners who had been convicted in that connection jail officers were able "to devote more time than previously to their legitimate duties, the results of which are reflected in better discipline, fewer punishments and improved factory output." It is unfortunate, however, that the death rate among prisoners during the year increased from 10.8 per thousand in 1933 to 12.6 and the sick rate from 19.8 to 20.5. The death rate at the Shikarpur Special Prison was frightfully high, viz. 48.7, and calls for a searching inquiry.

One of the saddest features of the Jail reports is the persistence of a high number of habitual prisoners. In the year under report, while the daily average number of convicted prisoners was 11,262, as many as 3,324 were habitual prisoners. This is a very high number indeed and a sad commentary on our entire penal system. The Inspector-General of Prisons, who appropriately likens such prisoners to "parasites battening on the tax-payer," recommends long terms of imprisonment for them and says of short-term habituals: "They are apparently committed to prison for a 'rest cure' so as to be perfectly refreshed and fit to resume, on release, their parasitic existence." Mere long terms of imprisonment will not appreciably remedy the evil. Better results will be obtained by giving more attention to training the prisoners particularly the younger ones, for some useful calling and to the promotion of After-Care Societies to help discharged prisoners in getting remunerative work.

Anti-Indian Films

The answer to questions relating to anti-Indian films produced in Hollywood has at last been given in the Assembly. And, in fairness to Sir Henry Craik, we appreciate the representations made by the Government of India to the British Government. And we share his hope that "the arrangement in Hollywood will, in future, prevent the production of such films at that place" and that the Government of India "will take such steps as are possible to stop the exhibition of any such films both in India and elsewhere whenever they come to their notice." It is not at all difficult for the Government to arrange that such films are brought immediately to their notice. And if they took firm steps exhibition and even production of objectionable films will stop. Meanwhile we hope he will seriously pursue the question of the responsibility of missionary organisations in connection with anti-Indian films.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

Some Impressions

(By K. T. Shah)

The concluding stages of the Debate on the Criminal Law Amendment Bill were marked by hectic lobbying and manoeuvres for vote-catching, which indicated the extreme uneasiness and uncertainty on either side. Government, had, at first, seized upon the ray of hope for them visible in Mr. Gauba's hint that the Bill, in its present form, was detestable: but that, if substantial modifications were made, the Independents might consider it. Government spokesmen, however, beginning with Sir M. Zafrulla Khan, offered no hope towards a substantial modification,—whatever was meant by that phrase by Mr. Gauba. And the Backbenchers on the official side, like Mr. James, indulged in such violent diatribes, not merely against the Communist and the Terrorist, but even against the mere "suspension" of the Civil Disobedience Movement, that every shade of Opposition began to stiffen against even giving consideration to such a measure. The decision of the Punjab Government against the Muslim threat of Civil Disobedience in connection with the Shahidganj Mosque affairs was also helpful in alienating such of the Independent Muslims, as might have gone into the official lobby on the Division day because of the off-chance of modification. Government, finally, had hoped such stalwart supporters as Sir Hormusji, Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who had kept away from the fateful debate, would turn up in time for the division and vote with them, whether they argued that the Bill was against the Communists,—the "bete noir" of the Capitalist chiefs—or because they persuaded themselves that the threat of Civil Disobedience was not altogether over. By the morning of the fateful day, however, Government had given up hope of obtaining a majority on their side, even though the Viceroine had been present in the box on the day before. Even so, the Congress majority was not expected, right up to the afternoon of Thursday, to be more than 5; and it was a pleasant surprise to many that it rose even to 10.

Messrs. Joshi and Aney

The last few speeches were remarkable for their eloquence, as well as their duration. Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Aney divided the honours of the debate, to which it may perhaps be added that the garrison marched out under the Home Member with all the honours a defeated army can be allowed. Both Mr. Joshi and Mr. Aney spoke within reasonable time limit; but while Mr. Joshi was a real debater, meeting each point firmly and fearlessly; vindicating the workers' right to picket as a form of peaceful pursuasion, emphasising the public's only weapon in freedom of meetings and of associations; and scathingly denouncing Mr. Griffiths' snobbish aspersions against the men of straw who kept presses in India, and from whom securities had to be demanded under the operation of the Press Sections of the proposed Bill, Mr. Aney's was the speech of a statesman. Mr. Joshi's was the only voice raised in favour of the universally hated Communist, not because Mr. Joshi is a Communist himself,—he made it clear that he differed from the Communist on some essential items of the latter's programme,—but because these unwelcome advocates of radical social justice had no other speaker uttering a good word for them. Mr. Aney was eloquent and dignified, warm in his tone, and yet restrained in his expression. In a voice surcharged with emotion, and with gestures eloquent of the strength of his sentiments so admirably kept in check during utterance, Mr. Aney denounced the very principle underlying such a measure in a speech all sides of the House had to applaud.

The Worst Speech

The worst speech of the debate was made by the Leader of the House. It was, of course, not a poor specimen of speaking; far

(Continued on page 7—Col. 3).

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Survey Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

It is impossible to say, at the moment of writing, if Italy will really resort to war with Abyssinia.

The speech of Sir Samuel Hoare at the League Assembly has been acclaimed by the British Press as a definite pronouncement, (1) upholding the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact; (2) warning France that, if she did not support Britain in the firm stand the latter was taking in favour of maintaining peace, and the system of collective security associated with the League, Locarno and the Kellogg Pact, Britain would leave the League; and (3) offering Italy a new bait in the shape of a voluntary redistribution of the raw materials and resources for modern industrialised states.

Mussolini Disappointed

As I read the speech, this triple character appeared in a somewhat different garb. Signor Mussolini was reported, some times last week, to have favoured Sir Samuel as the chief British delegate in preference to Mr. Eden,—probably because of Sir Samuel Hoare's firm stand in respect of the wishes of the coloured people of India. It was not expected,—it seems incompatible with the well-known politics of Sir S. Hoare, that he would feel that deep sympathy for a backward, struggling, coloured people, which could lead him to antagonise a white European race, the heirs of an ancient Imperialist civilisation. But Sir Samuel is a British Imperialist first, and European afterwards. The preservation of the Empire on which the sun never sets he considers to be the sacred duty, specially entrusted by a subservient Providence to him and his kind in the British Isles. Italy on the shores of the Red Sea, dangerously near Aden and the entrance to the Indian Ocean,—Italy, not effete and unambitious as in the Gioletti era, but Italy of Mussolini and the Fascists,—would be intolerable, as she would revive the threat of Bonaparte in Egypt a hundred odd years ago. Sir Samuel is, therefore, true to the traditional British policy in warning off Mussolini with an international version of "Trespassers will be prosecuted,"—such a common formula of landlordism in Britain. He is typically and traditionally British in standing up for the League in this crisis.

Sir Samuel Hoare's Boast

His offer to Mussolini,—and whosoever chooses to take that bait,—about the expert investigation of the material resources of the world with a view to their voluntary redistribution, seems a dodge. Mussolini, after all he has said, is unlikely to be taken in by such a transparent device to gain time. It cannot but be incredible, to those familiar with the history of Imperialist nations, and particularly of British Imperialism, that there would be,—there could be,—a voluntary resharing of the world resources, sufficient to provide ample scope for peaceful progress and population expansion of the type the Fascists have been desiring ever since they have taken root on Italian soil. Sir Samuel boasted of his effort at developing self-governing institutions in India. Indian publicists, who have at all studied this "chef d'oeuvre" of the present Foreign Secretary, if consulted, would give a wholly different opinion about that achievement of Sir Samuel. It is merely diplomatic camouflage for the British Delegate at the League Assembly to speak in that pecksniffian tone so dear to British ears, about the rights of backward peoples to sovereign autonomy. These rights are sacred—so long as they do not conflict with the claims of British capitalism and the demands of British Imperialism!

French Aims

Remains the warning to France. France has reacted to this warning through M. Laval's speech. But France has not still overcome the nausea caused by Britain's naval treaty with Germany last May, who had made a unilateral breach in the Versailles system. France would expect more definite assurance from her neighbour across the Channel about always and in every instance supporting the Covenant and the system of collective security before she decides upon antagonising her southern neighbour. France, too, is a vast Colonial Empire, with subject peoples not always reconciled to her dominion. Her present Government have their own troubles to face, when Parliament reassembles, and scrutinizes the Executive Decrees enacted to maintain the value of the franc. And, above everything else, France is united, in all sections of her population, in the dread of the Nazi Germany, with whom Britain has made such a recent and uncomfortable alliance. The warning to France, therefore, that Britain would leave the League if she is not supported in this policy of a firm stand against Italian aggression, will be heeded only if France can extort from Britain more definite and unambiguous assurance of action against similar aggressors in Europe itself. The case of Austria,—from which the Nazis have never removed their gloating eye, has already been mentioned in the press, as a possible demand by M. Laval for "ecclairecissement" of the British attitude. And it is not yet known what Sir Samuel had to say to that,—nor what the Baldwin Government.

That is the reason of the significance of the reported new compromise offer of M. Laval to

(Continued on page 10—Col. 5).

Frankly Speaking

NEUTRALS' APOLOGIA.

Seven members of the Independent "Party" in the Assembly remained neutral during the division on the re-introduction of the Cr. Law Amendment Bill on Monday last. We admire the courage of the six who resisted the urge of their own sub-servient traditions and refrained from supporting Government. We also appreciate the attitude of the seventh—which brought him solitary glory also—who was probably surprised at the enormity of his own boldness during the previous division and decided that he had had enough of rash adventures into the Opposition Lobby. But the statement of these Honourable Gentlemen explaining their neutrality is much too obviously sophisticated even to be plausible. If they were convinced that satisfactory and "substantial amendments" could have been secured, they owed it to their conviction to vote for re-introduction. This they did not do. It is also significant that they are deliberately vague about "substantial amendment" to say nothing of the "certain quarters" in which they made their efforts. Indeed, they are deliberately vague in all that they say, but seek to suggest the impression that the Opposition are to blame. This is neither fair nor straightforward. Any way we are glad to think that their neutrality did not exercise any influence on the result of the division.

SIGNIFICANT DISCOURTESY

The truculence and discourtesy displayed at the League Assembly by Colonel Beck, the Polish Foreign Secretary, reminds one of a saying about the reactions of a guilty conscience. M. Litvinoff had mentioned no names and yet Colonel Beck flared up. What M. Litvinoff had done was to raise the perfectly legitimate issue of a vital principle: whether the practice of entering into bi-lateral agreements was in keeping with "the collective system" which is the 'raison d'etre' of the League. It is certainly a question which vitally affects international co-operation. Indeed, Poland should have welcomed a discussion precisely because it is a member and—this was Colonel Beck's cheap hit at Russia—"founder" of the League. M. Litvinoff's criticism applied with equal effectiveness to other League "founders," for instance, Britain. But Captain Eden neither shouted nor did he later walk out and light a cigarette. Colonel Beck's "gesture," however, is much more than merely rude. It can be interpreted in terms of important international significance. It implies close collaboration with Germany. And coinciding as it does with Herr Hitler's latest bombshell it is sufficient to cause grave anxiety regarding the future of peace in Eastern Europe.

NEW LIGHT ON LEAGUE

The correspondence between himself and the Director of the Information Section of the League of Nations, regarding the Indian employees of the latter, which Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has released for publication throws instructive light on the working of the League. In reply to a number of searching questions, the Director wrote: "The documents which furnish these details are, however, confidential and are available only for the Governments belonging to the League." This, to say the least, is an amazing plea, indeed, which thoroughly deserved the caustic comment of Mr. Bose that he had the impression that the League had come into existence for abolishing secrecy in public affairs! But we are afraid that even the Government of India are not in a position to supply all the necessary information considering the nature of the replies given in the Assembly recently. One new point of major importance which Mr. Bose has raised is regarding the contribution of the Indian States. As Mr. Bose pertinently points out, the Indian princes have always formed a part of the delegation nominated by the Government. It is, therefore, only fair that they should pay the price of this privilege. We trust that the suggestion made by Mr. Bose will be acted upon by some Assembly member to elicit the necessary information and to insist upon the Princes' due contribution.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN BOMBAY.

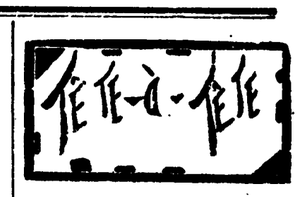
A welcome feature of the forthcoming Gandhi Jayanti celebrations in Bombay city will be the popularisation of the products of village industries. The local promoters of such products have already made a beginning in popularising them. But their work needs to be considerably extended and much better organized to fulfil the high aims of Gandhiji's scheme. They have an excellent opportunity during the next birthday celebrations and we trust they will make a good use of it. With sustained well-organized propaganda, there are huge possibilities for the scheme in Bombay city.

APOLOGY NOT ENOUGH

Under threat of a Rs. 25,000 damages suit, the East Indian Railway authorities have offered an unconditional apology to Mr. Mrinal Kanti Ghose, President of the Indian Journalists Association of Calcutta, for the harassment and humiliation to which he and his two daughters were subjected while travelling from Hazaribagh to Howrah. The matter so far as Mr. Bose is concerned has ended but it again raises the question of discourteous and annoying behaviour of the Railway Staff and Police which is responsible for no little amount of inconvenience to the travelling public. Mr Bose is a prominent man and he could vindicate his position by legal action. But what about thousands of poor railway passengers who silently suffer such indignities and insults at the hands of officious railway staff and extra jealous policemen? The only way to stop this is to deal exemplary punishment to any members of the staff who are found guilty of annoying and harassing passengers.

A DETERRENT SENTENCE

It is to be hoped that the sentence of imprisonment in addition to a fine, passed against Chimanlal Purshottam, Managing Director, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Cotton Exchange, for conducting a gaming house will have some deterrent effect on those inclined to indulge in gambling. The trying Magistrate held that under the pretext of dealing in American cotton the accused "was guilty not only of conducting a common gaming house but also of instigating others to indulge in gambling." In such a case a sentence of three months' imprisonment cannot be said to be at all severe. But gambling in various forms has increased so enormously in Bombay that more drastic legislation and more vigilance on the part of the police is necessary to deal with it effectively.



More About The Viceroy's Speech.

His Excellency's historic and historical address to the School Boys of the Assembly was, of course, a profoundly learned plea for the acceptability of the India Act.

For instance "A great and difficult task has thus been completed by Parliament after an expression direct and indirect of the views of all sections of the people of British India."

Must have been a really great and difficult task to go diametrically opposite to "the expression direct and indirect of the views of all sections of the British people."

Clever of His Excellency wasn't it?

* * * *

"Views of every nature, extreme or moderate, advanced or conservative, have been," His Excellency repeated, "expressed."

That word "expressed" as also all its derivations must have thanked its stars that the irreverent Congressmen were absent.

* * * *

But the differences, according to His Excellency, were on "individual issues" (Mr. Printer please as many invisible marks of exclamation as possible) and he, therefore, called upon "men of practical wisdom" to consider the sum and substance of our total achievement."

And perhaps in explanation thereof and as a lead thereon His Excellency invited M.L.A.'s the same afternoon to "consider" again the Cr. L. A. Bill.

* * * *

"On such a consideration", continued the Viceroy, "we must, I think, conclude that the gain to India is great."

The thoughts of a Viceroy are sacred.

* * * *

Speaking about the advent of federation, Lord Willingdon said it "is the consummation of age-long efforts not only of the British Government but of all great rulers in India from Asoka onwards."

Never knew that Asoka spent an age making efforts on behalf of Whitehall, British commerce, British Finance, Civil Service, Governors, Governors-General, etc.

Eh what? Yes. Our Iron Viceroy has quite possibly learnt his Indian History on the Cricket Fields of Eton.

But don't ask too loudly. One of the age-long efforts of Asoka that have been duly consummated is Ordinances.

* * * *

ONE MORE APPEAL TO ITALY . . . . THEN SANCTIONS

—Anglo-Indian paper.

Sounds like midsummer night's dream. Or is it the proverbial "just one more".

* * * *

"Hitherto preparations in East Africa had cost Italy 2,000,000 lire," said Signor Mussolini, to a British journalist, "Do you think we have done that for a joke?"

Of course not. In this connection everybody believes Signor Mussolini that they have done that for a yoke on Abyssinia's neck.

* * * *

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer in the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

"The opposition in the Assembly has not been able to adjust itself to the needs and calls of the new times."

Unlike the ex-Assembly member.

* * * *

The two lines of verse with which Mr. Ranga Iyer concludes his article are worth reproduction.

"Bold knaves thrive without one grain of sense
"But good men starve for want of impudence."

In fact, it wouldn't be a bad idea at all if Mr. Ranga Iyer made this verse the burden of all his songs in the Friendly Press.

* * * *

The India Bill having been passed, Mr. Churchill, we learn, is resting in his country home at Kent. His chief recreation at the moment is landscape painting.

And pretty well he must be doing it judging from the ghastly—and as near to truth as any work of Art—picture of India under self-government that he used to paint in the Commons debates. Abundance of rich colours like scarlet and purple and rigidity of lines should be the characteristics of his paintings.

* * * *

"Would you care for a paper knife to open your letters, sir?"

"No, thanks, I have no use for one—I am married."

"Spending 2,000, 000 Lire In Africa Not For Joke"

Duce Throws Light On Anglo-Italian Negotiations

"Question Of War Does Not Depend On Italy But On Abyssinia & League"

Unanimous Report Prepared By Sub-Committee

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, September 16.

A candid exposure of Italy's attitude was made by Signor Mussolini in an interview to a representative of the "Morning Post," in Rome. He expressed with utmost incredulity that there could be such an absurd happening as a conflict between Italy and Britain, who were friends for centuries.

Questioned as to why Italy did not present her case earlier, Il Duce replied that on the contrary, Italian Government on January 29, had invited Britain to consider the terms of an agreement for a harmonious development of British and Italian interests in Ethiopia. He was ready to put forward his case, but the Foreign Office answered evasively.

"There was only one way left, and I took it," said Signor Mussolini. "Italy renewed her approaches on May 1, after the Stresa Conference. But, he said, even that overture led to inconclusive conversation."

Signor Mussolini was not impressed by the offers of distribution of raw materials, or land concessions as a matter of remote future. He did not expect any body to hand over a part of his dominions or colonial possessions. "Hitherto," he said, "preparations in East Africa has cost Italy 2,000,000 lire. Do you think we have done that for a joke? No. Even Portugal, Belgium and Holland have fruitful colonies. Why should not Italy have?" he enquired.

Finally, Il Duce asserted that the question of war does not depend on Italy, but on Abyssinia and the League.

UNANIMOUS REPORT

GENEVA, Sept. 16.

The sub-committee has completed a draft of its report which will be submitted to-morrow to an important meeting of the Committee of Five, who will settle the outstanding points and may re-cast it entirely.

Based on the Paris proposals the report is unanimous and suggests one or more alternatives on certain points, though nothing definite has emerged except that the Sovereign rights of Ethiopia are safeguarded.

An effort will be made to get the replies from both disputants on the Committee's proposals before the week-end.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN ANXIETIES ALLAYED

Britain Alive To Interests Of Protectorate

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 16

Nessim Pasha in a communique states that following friendly conversations between himself and Sir Miles Lampson and Mr. Kelly the Acting High Commissioner, the lastnamed handed him a letter stating His Majesty's Government was fully alive to the interests of Egypt and the anxieties felt there at present.

The Premier may rest assured if occasion arises that His Majesty's Government will keep the Egyptian government informed and enter into consultation with them regarding any developments in the international situation, which may closely concern Egypt.—Reuter.

Italy Acquires Mosul Oil Interests

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Sept. 16.

It is officially announced that Sir Edward Mountain and Mr. I. C. Patterson have resigned the directorship of the Mosul Oilfields, Limited, and the British Oil Development Company, Limited. It is understood that Italian interests have acquired sufficient shares to control both companies, which were formerly managed by British interests.

The Mosul Oilfields, Limited hold all the shares in the British Oil Development Company, Limited, which was granted a concession of 45,000 square miles from the Iraq Government and had been negotiating for the construction of the £3,500,000 railway in Iraq.

Mr. F. W. Rickett was closely concerned in the formation of the British Oil Development Company.

ITALY MAY DEFY WORLD OPINION

A Prediction On Present Tangle

Prof. Mahmoud Bey, an Egyptian Spiritualist writes: —

"The attention of the whole world is rivetted on the Italo-Abyssinian situation. Everyone is asking—Will it be war or peace? It is a vital question for the future of civilisation for it is feared that a war in Abyssinia will extend to the European theatre and end in a world conflagration. The consequences of such an extension should be terrible to human life, industry and commerce and the social and political structure of the world. Mankind is living now under the shadow of a growing doubt and suffering excruciating suspense. Many astrologers have caused a scare by predicting a European and a world war.

ITALY WILL PUSH ON.

I have been asked whether I can do anything to clear up the doubt. Yes, I have a general forecast which I wish to share with the public. In spite of the conferences and parleys among the Ministers of various Powers and in spite of the valiant endeavours of the League of Nations, Italy will push on towards her objective unmindful of threats and warnings, and heedless of the protests of a world public opinion. Italy will start the offensive and the war between the two countries will begin. Other nations will then retire from the scene and let the war proceed. The war will be a slow and painfully long affair. It will drag on for more than a year. Italy will move into Abyssinia, but every step in her advance will cost her so heavily that her gains will vale into insignificance compared with the losses. Italy will be a loser in the end.

NOT FOR TWO YEARS.

There is a possibility of Italy coming into clash with Great Britain towards the end, but one thing is certain that for two years from now there is no chance of a European or a world war."

LORD READING'S HEALTH

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Marquess reading is maintaining the improved condition although he had not a good night. The condition this morning was reported "just the same." His wife and Viscount Erleigh are with him at in the Walmer Castle.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER

(Continued from page 6).

from it. Sir Nripen Sircar does not lack words, nor has he hesitation in delivery. His style is insouciant almost to the verge of affront by its very nonchalance. His tone is a continuous mockery, and his gestures an unending insult, even though no parliamentary objection could possibly be taken to it. Nevertheless, it was a bad speech, an offensive speech. The notes on which it was based were circulated in the Press Gallery even before the speech was delivered; and the reader of the notes found the actual speech closely following the notes. The interruptions he received were a measure of the feelings his words were arousing; but, it must be said to his credit, that he was not much affected by those interruptions. Full of double-edged invectives, replete with personalities, choking with aspersions or insinuations against the Congress and against every prominent leader, his envenomed shafts found a home in many a breast that perhaps he himself may not have wanted to wound. The only time, however, that he really appeared to play into the hands of his opponents was when he spoke of the Socialist or Communist Programme of Nationalisation of all means of production. "And as women are a means of production—"he added in his sneering tones of indescribable mockery. Mr. Satyamurti was stirred to fever heat; and electrified the House, as he fiercely rose to a point of order. Was there no sense of decorum to be observed in the House? "Why Order," innocently asked Sircar. "It is vulgar," replied Mr. Satyamurti, and a score of other voices hot with indignation. The President rose in his seat to give his ruling; but the astute Advocate mildly said: "Sir, will you hear me before giving your ruling"? The Chair was too true to its traditions of a perfectly judicial outlook to deny a hearing; and so Sir Nripen got the chance to explain away, by an amazing bit of sophistry, his unfortunate remark; and perhaps saved himself from a well-merited censure. He spoke long; as a speech, his effort was neither halting, nor lacking in words. But one searched his words, his tone, his gestures in vain for a breath of conviction in his utterance that could have redeemed even his defence of an indefensible measure from unmitigated condemnation.

Effective Rebuke

The rebuke given by the Leader of the Opposition, when the latter rose to reply, was the best Mr. Desai has yet delivered in this Assembly to Government Benches. Speaking with the authority of the Opposition leader, and the prestige of a lawyer as eminent as Sir N. Sircar himself, Mr. Bhulabhai could easily invest his words with that of an authoritative reproach which could only be described as rebuke. Sir N. Sircar had left the House almost the moment Mr. Bhulabhai got up to speak, and only returned when Mr. Desai had finished. One wonders if it was a studied piece of strange discourtesy, or some serious excuse that took Sir N. N. Sircar from the House when his chief opponent was answering his sneers and invectives. A note was delivered to Mr. Desai when he sat down from Sir Nripen—whether to apologise for his absence or for any other reason I cannot say. But his absence when the Opposition Leader was speaking did arouse comment all the same. Mr. Desai was equally emphatic in vindicating the right to oppose and disobey laws which were unjust or unconscionable. But he did not allow himself sufficient time to dissect and denounce the specific provisions of the Bill, which his legal acumen could have easily enabled him to achieve. Nor was his vindication of the fundamental rights of citizens of a civilised state to have freedom of person, of speech, and of association, quite so elevating and inspiring as the sacred character of the rights he spoke on would have allowed. He has not yet ceased to be speaking in the style of a practising Advocate, even though he occupies the premier post of Opposition Statesman. He has too many parentheses, too frequent reservations and limitations, too common mannerisms, to be really an inspiring orator, even when his theme admits of the highest flights of oratory. Still, given these limitations, Mr. Desai's speech was amongst the good ones delivered in this debate.

The Home Member in his reply was as temperate and well-reasoned as in the original speech on his motion. He was conscious of a bad case; but what he said, he said with conviction, and often with feeling. He knew his feeling was not shared on the other side, and was often an irritation to that side. He did his best to keep irritating argument and insulting insinuations from his utterance. Once only did he say,—quite freely and frankly,—that Mr. Desai was welcome to his views on Civil Disobedience, but the Home Member would have wished a leader of Mr. Desai's standing had not given utterance to such sentiments publicly. Altogether, his was also a good speech, well delivered and well received.

Viceroy's Assurance To Zanzibar Indians

Govt. Should Have Acted More Vigorously, Says Master

The tense situation in Kenya, caused by the rejection by the Colonial Office of the demands of White settlers for a greater measure of control in the Government of the East African Colony, has caused considerable concern among the Indians there.

"Any constitutional changes on the lines proposed by the White settlers, are sure to re-act adversely not only on the Indians in Kenya, but even on the native races themselves, "declared Mr. Master, formerly Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, East Africa, in an interview to the "Chronicle."

The White settlers have recently revived the demand of altering the constitution of Kenya which is a Crown Colony at present, so as to give them greater control over their own affairs, specially finance.

Only last year, Mr. Master said, the White settlers made a demand for financial control. But this was rejected by the Colonial Office and the Governor of Kenya informed them that the Colonial Office was not prepared to consider the question. Now that the move was again made by the White settlers, the Government of India should closely watch the developments in the interests of Indians in Kenya.

CHANGES IN KENYA.

"My own view is that the Colonial Office will not go beyond the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee consisting of representatives from both Houses of Parliament, on the question of constitutional changes in Kenya, as stated by Sir Phillip Cunliffe-Lister, the then Secretary of State for Colonies, when he visited Kenya in 1934."

Mr. Master referred to the speech of the Viceroy regarding the position of Indians in Zanzibar and the proposed Kenya Marketing Legislation.

GOVT. MUST DO MORE.

"We are glad to have the assurance of the Viceroy of the unceasing vigilance on the part of the Government of India. But all the Indians in East Africa would agree with me, that the Government of India could have done a great deal more and could have given relief to the Indians there, if they had acted more vously."

The Amendment to the Kenya Marketing Bill by which all trading centres were to be automatically markets for purchase of native produce, was no doubt welvigorously."

"But as regards the issue of licenses, they have inserted a provision in the Bill to the effect that the application of the principle of such a license to any particular type of produce shall be effected by motion in the Kenya Legislative Council, after a fourteen days notice is given."

Mr. Master pointed out the obvious disadvantages of such a procedure as the right of appeal to the Colonial Secretary in case of injustice was taken away. Whenever the Government of Kenya desired to grant exclusive licenses for a produce, they should bring in a separate Bill for such crop or produce, so that the affected parties might have enough time to express their views and make representations if necessary in proper quarters, both in India and England.

VICEROY'S ASSURANCE.

"The Viceroy in his address said that a categorical assurance has been given both by the Colonial Office and the Government of India, that the Kenya Marketing Bill is in its intention, non-racial and its operation will also be non-racial. The East African Indians are grateful for this assurance. But our past experience shows that measures which have been non-racial in character have been administered on racial lines.

"Therefore the Government and the people of India would be doing a distinct service to their nations in East Africa, if they take up the question vigorously and persuade the Colonial Office through the India Office to repeal the proposed legislation, as was done in the case of the Income-Tax Ordinance of 1921.

CHANCE FOR INDIAN TEXTILES.

As regards trade relations with India, Mr. Master pointed out that the East African Indian traders had been asking for the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa, according to the recommendations of the Indian Trade mission which visited East Africa. Besides contributing to improvement in trade, such an official could keep the Government of India fully informed of various legislations affecting trade which might be passed from time to time.

As regards trade in Indian textiles, if the millowners were to set up an organisation in the East Africa and were to supply goods to Indian traders who formed the necessary link between the consumers and wholesale traders there was no doubt that Indian textile industry would be able to recapture the East African market which was considerably lost in the past.

GRIM FIGHT IN MID-AIR

American Baseball Player Killed In Flying Plane

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

TORONTO, Sept. 17.

The well-known American baseball player, Len Koenecke, has been killed in a grim battle waged in darkness in an aeroplane in mid-air over the suburbs.

The police declare Koenecke was struck on the head with a fire-extinguisher after a wild fight in the plane.

Two members of the aeroplane crew were detained by the police when the pilot landed the machine.

FORCED LANDING OF WORLD FLIER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.

Mr. Harold Farquhar, First Secretary of the British Legation in Mexico who is making a holiday world flight from Mexico City to London accompanied by Fritzbiller had a forced landing at Marinskoye 300 miles from Khabarorsk owing to bad weather.

Cr. Law Bill Passed

SHILLONG, Sept. 17.

The Assam Legislative Council to-day passed the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1935 after discussion clause by clause.—A.P.

TERRIFIC GALE LASHES BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A fierce gale reaching a velocity of 93 miles per hour at Scilly Isles lashed the British Isles throughout last night. Gusts reached 73 M.P.H. Inland, 8 M.P.H. on the South Coast where unprecedented seas were experienced. The gale was the worst for the last 20 years.

At hastings many ships in a parlous plight are fighting to reach shelter, but the gale is still raging. Some cross channel services have been cancelled and many air services suspended.

It is feared that the Cardiff steamer "Brompton manor" which at 0210 began emitting a series of distress signals has sunk. Messages ceased at 0500 when the vessel lay heavy list of the owers lightship with terrific seas battering her. The ship's temporary Captain has been washed overboard—her permanent Captain, A. W. Kane, by a strange coincidence is now in a Spanish prison awaiting pardon which the authorities have granted him following the appeal against a sentence of 3 years' imprisonment passed by the Majorcan Court for forcibly resisting the police.

The 4,000 ton Liverpool steamer "Mary Kingsley" with a crew of 50 and some passengers bound for West Africa with a cargo of locomotives is in distress 80 miles off landsend. The large London motor vessel "Frank M" has run aground off Goodwins. The Newcastle steamer "Crackshot" is in distress off Ushant.

Great havoc has been done in the inland. Telephone wires bestrew roads and trees were uprooted. Householders spent a sleepless night, gusts rocking the houses and sending tiles and chimneypots crashing.—Repter's Special.

Hitler Will Not Permit Anti-Semitic Attacks

Giving Them "Opportunity To Live Their Own National Lives"

NUREMBERG, Sept. 17.

It is understood that Reichspreiident Hitler has ordered the Nazi Party Leaders to see that no individual terrorist acts against German Jews were permitted. After the conference with party leaders Hitler stated that Jews in Germany should now be given an opportunity to live their own national and separate lives, and should not be disturbed.

He emphasised that the Jews as a national minority should be treated in the same way as non-Jewish national minorities were treated in other countries.

HITLER'S TESTAMENT

(Special Cable)

NUREMBERG, Sept. 16.

"Blind acknowledgment to the party's authority" was demanded by Herr Hitler in speech closing the party congress. The democratic state had to be broken up automatically before the Jewish Bolshevism. Monarchy and Christian religion are ineffective to check these new methods of assault.

He said "the fact that other nations have not yet collapsed under democracy proves nothing, except what a long time such a process takes." Religions were, senseless, unless they served the preservation of peple's living substance.

The party must see the best Nazis become party members and best party members become the leaders of the state. "Economists professors, artists and clerics will never save Germany from the abyss, but only the political soldiers of our movement."

Hitler's remarkable concluding passage was wildly cheered: "I do not know when I shall close my eyes, but the party will continue paramount. The leader once chosen must be the master of the party and the chief of army."

This speech is being described as Hitler's testament as this is the first time that he mentioned the possibility of a successor.

FROM GENEVA TO BRITAIN?

ABSURD RUMOUR

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, Sept. 17.

The reported outbreak of Italo-Ethiopian frontier hostilities is officially denied and is most categorically described as "absurd and tendencious rumour."

ALARMING REPORTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Spe. 17.

Alarming reports from Tokio say that the rumour is current in Geneva that Italo-Ethiopian hostilities have broken out on the border is not substantiated on reference from London to Geneva.

DRAFT PROPOSALS BEFORE COMMITTEE OF FIVE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA. Sept. 17.

The Committee of five met at 10-30 to consider the draft suggestions drawn up by its Sub-Committee. Although the Council meets in the afternoon, the Italo-Abyssinian dispute is not on its Agenda.

ORAL COMMUNICATION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The Committee of Five will transmit its findings to the disputants' delegates orally to avoid leakage through placing them on paper according to a Geneva correspondent to the "Intransigeant."

EXAMINATION OF PROPOSALS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

The Committee of Five this morning made alteration and eliminations to the draft proposals of the Sub-Committee which amplified and elaborated the Paris proposals. The Sub-Committee did not enter into the question of the rectification of the frontiers which would be discussed by the full committee. The latter did not complete the examination of the draft proposals and meets again in the afternoon when it hoped to finish the examination. It is understood that the proposals, when finally drafted, would be submitted simultaneously to the Italian and Ethiopian Governments.

CONCENTRATION OF ABYSSINIAN TROOPS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Hundred thousand Abyssinian troops are concentrated in the Bali Province border of Italo-Somaliland says the Havas correspondent at Addis Ababa according to statements by travellers from the South.

POWERS' DEMAND ON LITHUANIA

LONDON. Sept. 16.

It is learned in London that a satisfactory reply has been received from the Lithuanian government to the representations of the guarantor powers; Britain, France and Italy that the forthcoming elections should be carried out in accordance with the statute of 1924.—Reuter.

NEW PLAN TO PARCEL OUT TERRITORY

Laval's Scheme To Placate Mussolini

PARIS, Sept. 17.

A new parcelling out of territory with a view to satisfying Italy is declared by "Liberte's" Geneva correspondent is said to be under M. Laval's consideration. The proposal, which could not be confirmed, provides the offer of cession of a part of British and French Somaliland to Abyssinia in exchange for Ogaden and Denkail which will then be handed over to Sgr. Mussolini. Thus Sgr. Mussolini will get part of Abyssinia and the Emperor will get access to the sea.—Reuter.

MORE ITALIAN TROOPS FOR E. AFRICA

GENOA, Sept. 17.

Four ships carrying 3.000 men, consignments, animals and provisions left for East Africa to-day.—Reuter.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ATHENS, Sept. 17.

In accordance with custom the British Mediterranean Fleet will visit Greek waters for the second summer cruise in October.

FRENCH CONTRIBUTION TO LEAGUE

Laval Proposes 10 Per Cent Cut

(Special Cable)

GENEVA, Sept. 17.

Speaking in the Budget Committee of the League Assembly this afternoon M. Laval said that he would ask the French Chamber to vote only 90 per cent of France's contribution to the League for 1936. This follows the French attempt to secure ten per cent cut all round in the contributions of the States to the League budget on the ground that France, like many other countries, has been obliged to make a rigorous ten per cent cut in the public services. M. Laval added that if the League was unable to make the ten per cent cut then he would submit a supplementary estimate to the Chamber for the balance of France's contribution.

Rudolf Willinger Dies Of Heart Failure

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

Rudolf Willinger, Chief Engineer Aboard the German steamer "Falkenfels" which arrived in Madras last evening had heart attack and died suddenly. The deceased was aged 54.—A.P.

The Plight Of Harijans

NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE ENDEAVOUR

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. R. R. Bhole's letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" of date regarding the plight of Harijans and his warning and call to the Nationalist Harijans to gather strength to stand united against the atrocities of the so-called upper class, to stand against the harassing of the Harijans by the Savarnas directly goes to mislead the whole Harijan community.

Those who are really interested in the plight of Harijans will do well to realise that the majority of so-called Savarnas are now deadly against the mal-treatment of Harijans and those who are for it are orthodox Hindus. Amongst the "Depressed" classes also there are sects and divisions which hate and harass each other. There are many Harijans who believe that mingling with the Savarnas is a sin before God. In short orthodoxy is present amongst Savarnas as well as caste Hindus. The real enemy of the Harijans, therefore, is orthodoxy and Mr. Bhole ought to have called upon the pro-reformist youths of the country both Harijans and caste Hindus to fight orthodoxy, superstition and social tyranny, instead of this effort to call Harijans away to the anti-Nationalist camp, to increase or regenerate a Savarna Avarna hatred. There are instances, which I do not quote for fear of space, when the so-called Savarnas have taken up the initiative in anti-orthodox measures legislative as well as otherwise. There are instances, if not in towns, in rural areas where Harijans of higher class have harassed Harijans of a lower grade. So in all sincerity I appeal to Mr. Bhole and people of his school of thought not to mislead the community as a whole by creating suspicion and distrust about the genuinity of intentions of lakhs of so-called Savarnas who are out to fight orthodoxy. I appeal to Harijans also not to be carried away by such propaganda which will increase communal hatred.

If Harijans go back to Mr. Bhole's camp of anti-nationalism and enter into a fight against the so-called Savarnas as a whole, I fear, it will harm the community to a great extent. There are matters when any legislation for the welfare of Harijans will be impossible without the co-operation and assistance of caste-Hindus. A good number of so-called caste Hindus are now at the service of the depressed and oppressed and the proposed dash against the Savarnas as a whole, will dishearten the selfless Savarna-Harijan-workers, who are working against the inequalities in the society. Their plight is now pitiable indeed. On the one side they have to fight the so-called Sanatanists and if this new attack is to come from the other side from a misled party like that of Mr. Bhole's it requires very little time for Mr. Bhole and his friends to learn that they have fooled themselves by attacking their own soldiers.

Apart from elections to civic bodies there is a good deal to be done for the uplift of Harijans and unless there is a very good majority outside, the executive will never be even tempted to consider of adopting any restrictive legislative measures in favour of Harijans.

We do not require a Savarna-Avarna fight. Let all pro-reformist elements in the country join hand to hand, not for elections alone, but for fighting and driving out untouchability and unapproachability as a whole and for the establishment of the right of citizenship of each and every Indian.—Yours, etc.,

P. BALAKRISHNAN.

13, Survey Bhuvan,
Matunga, (G. I. P.),
Bombay, September 16.

International P. E. N.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the letter of Mr. S. C. Bose published in your issue of 24th August in which he refers to the International P. E. N. and its Indian branch. He writes:

There is a branch of the P. E. N. Club in India, read in the papers,—but this Club does not seem to be functioning. The Indian branch of the P. E. N. Club should depute representatives to the P. E. N. Congress every year.

It is surprising that an enthusiast as Mr. Bose who wishes to serve India through publicity in the West should not have been better informed in his statements. The P. E. N. Club in India may not "seem to be functioning" to Mr. Bose, but a little enquiry at the International Headquarters of the Club in London or at our Indian headquarters in Bombay would have brought him the news and saved him from doing injustice to its work. Again, he seems to be unaware that a representative from India was present in Barcelona. Leaving Bombay on 9th May I arrived in Barcelona on the 20th evening and was present at the sessions of the International Congress, and spoke on behalf of India on three occasions.

Then, Mr. Bose refers to "another international Congress of writers," and assuming that he refers to the gathering in Paris held in June, from 21st to 25th, I may again point out that he writes without knowledge. I did represent India (as your leader of 30th July mentions), and spoke there on behalf of the Motherland to an audience well over 3,500.

I shall not encroach upon your space any further, except to state that in the forthcoming issue of "The Indian P. E. N." a full report of the work done at both these Congresses will be published, and also there will be enough in it to show Mr. Bose that the Indian Club is very much alive.—Yours, etc.,

SOPHIA WADIA.

Octacamund, Sept. 14.

Soviet's Bold Stand

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Among the speeches which have helped to clear the Geneva atmosphere during the last three days, that of M. Litvinoff, must undoubtedly take a very high place. The Soviet Foreign Minister with a refreshing candour, has gone to the very root of the whole problem; indeed, he took the skeleton out of the Geneva cupboard when he referred in unmistakable terms to the 'raison d'etre' of the Italo-Abyssinian conflict. The big Powers have taken a long time to make up their minds—granting that they have made it even now.

To the unravelling of the tangled skein, M. Litvinoff has brought hands unsoiled by the taint of Imperialism. There is a fine moral fervour about his unequivocal declaration that the Soviet 'in principle opposes the system of colonies or anything pertaining to imperialistic aims.'—a fervour which has been sadly wanting in the Geneva nourparlers so long. While Sir Samuel Hoare was mainly adroit and M. Laval merely dutiful, M. Litvinoff was both conscientious and clear, in the stand he has taken on behalf of his country. Though the Soviet is the youngest member of the League, 'she will be second to none,' assured her representative, 'in its loyal discharge for its assumed international obligations?

There is no doubt that the speech of M. Litvinoff will go a long way in helping the League to arrive at its final decisions. As a Reuter message puts it 'the hands of the Committee of the Five are tremendously re-inforced thereby.' It will hearten the nervous and steady the wobblers. As to what effect it will have on 'Il Duce', it is no use anticipating. But faced with a solid phalanx of the League members against him, one should not be surprised if he learns at long best that discretion is the better part of valour. To retrace his steps after all his jingoism and bombast of the last few months is admittedly difficult, but statesmanship and the ultimate interests of Italy itself should make it necessary for him to think not twice but hundred times before he finally and irretrievably commits himself to the last step, in the face of the opposition of the League of Nations, and indeed of the condemnation of the whole world.—Yours etc.

N. J.

DACOITS BATTLE WITH POLICE

Deadly Weapons Used In Sukkur Bazaar Riot

SUKKUR, Sept. 17.

The Fruit Bazaar was the scene of a great sensation this morning, when two notorious outlaws, while shopping, challanged a Police Force numbering thirty. Thereupon, ensued a grim battle, wherein deadly weapons were used, as a result of which, several persons were injured. Thousands were attracted to the scene and helped the police in disarming the dacoits. On a search of a dacoit, two revolvers and axes were recovered.—United Press.

Towards Peace In Sikar

Jamnalal Bajaj's Appeal To Jaipur Durbar

ALMORA, Sept. 17.

Seth Jamanlal Bajaj has issued the following statement through the "United Press":—

"I did not think it either advisable or necessary at this stage to make any statement regarding my visit to Sikar. But certain newspapers have published altogether unauthorised and misleading accounts of my interviews with Sikar and Jaipur authorities. I would request the public not to believe such reports and implore with responsible journalists and pressmen to desist from publishing anything likely to prejudice the cause, which I may seek to serve from time to time."

AGRICULTURISTS' GRIEVANCES

"In view of these unauthorised reports, some friends have asked me to make my position clear. In response to their suggestion, I make the following statement: My interviews with the authorities of Sikar and Jaipur have not been discouraging. My visit to Sikar has left on my mind an impression that the cultivators of Sikar, more particularly the Jats, have certain very real grievances. So long as these grievances are not redressed, they can have no mental peace which is the 'sine qua non' of all real progress. A contented peasantry is, moreover, a real strength to every State. In fairness to the present Sikar administration, it must be admitted that they have realised this and will, I hope, do all that lies in their power to redress these grievances. Now that the Maharaja of Jaipur has returned, it may be hoped that His Highness will take a keen interest in this matter and see that justice is done.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

The Rajputs also seem to feel at least the demands of Jats can, by no means, be characterised as sweeping or unreasonable, and more sensible among them are prepared to extend to the Jats some rights of citizenship as they themselves enjoy. If the situation is handled with tact and sympathy by the Administration, and more stress is laid on conciliation than coercion, prospects of real peace of Sikar are not very remote."—United Press.

NIZAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

Postal Department To Issue Special Stamps

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sept. 17.

Nizam's Silver Jubilee falls in the last week of December and the work on public gardens is being expedited where official functions and the Durbar will be held. The construction of the Jubilee Hall has reached completion. It will be opened by the Nizam during the Jubilee week.

The Nizam's Postal Department will issue the special Jubilee stamps four pies bearing the picture of Unani Hospital, eight pies Osmania General Hospital and one anna the University Building, and two annas stamp the Jubilee Hall picture. It is understood that Dr. Ross Masood, Sir Zafrulla Khan contributed Rs. 500, and Rs. 100 respectively to the Nizam's Silver Jubilee Fund.

NEW JUDGE FOR H. C.

It is reliably understood that Syed Askeri Hasan, Bar-at-Law, will be appointed judge of the High Court vice Nawab Siddiq Yar Jung deceased.

H. E. Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur President of the Executive Council, laid the foundation stone of the Y.M.C.A. new buildings, at Hyderabad, yesterday evening before a large gathering of Nobles, officials and the elite of the city.

For the first time in the annals of Hyderabad, provincial tax will be enforced from October in the Nizam's Dominions.

PREPARATORY MARITIME CONFERENCE

N. M. Joshi To Represent Labour

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The "United Press" understands that a preparatory Maritime Conference under the auspices of the International Labour Conference commences at Geneva on the 25th November next.

The delegates on behalf of India will probably be Sir Bhupen Mitra on behalf of the Government, Mr. Erulkar on behalf of employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi on behalf of workers.

Mr. Joshi sails from Bombay on the 5th October to attend the meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Conference which will be held in Geneva on the 24th October to review the decisions arrived at the Conference in June last.—United Press.

WORKERS MUST HAVE HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

I. L. O.'s Questionnaire To Governments

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The 19th session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1935, which had before it a Grey Report prepared by the I.L.O. setting out the law and practice in the matter of paid holidays in the various countries and indicating the points on which it was thought that Governments might be consulted in preparation for the second stage of the discussion of the subject referred the matter to a Committee of the Conference, and after considering its Report decided that the subject should be placed on the agenda of the ensuing 29th session of the I. L. Conference for second and final discussion.

The present Report concludes with a questionnaire based on the list of points for the consultation of Governments adopted by the Committee and approved by the Conference. On the basis of the replies by Governments to this questionnaire the International Labour Office will prepare a Blue Report for consideration by the 20th session of the Conference with a view to a final decision. The questionnaire, which is divided into eleven sections, deals among others, with the following aspects of the problem; form of international regulations, definition of holidays with pay, scope of the regulations, qualifying conditions and duration of holidays, continuity and division of holidays, pay during holidays, loss of the right to holidays, prohibition of foregoing of holidays, and measures for enforcement.

DEFINITION OF HOLIDAY.

Regarding definition of holidays with pay, it is understood that holidays such as Christmas Day, New Year's Day or other public holidays, which it may be customary for workers to enjoy without loss of pay are not to be regarded as "holidays with pay" in the sense of the proposed international regulations now under consideration. Nor is this expression intended to cover occasional absences from work for reasons such as sickness or family circumstances, for which a worker may be given leave without loss of pay. In view, however, of the difficulty of attempting a positive definition, the matter has been left as one on which the opinions of Governments should first be obtained.

SCOPE OF REGULATIONS.

As for the scope of the Regulations, agriculture and maritime transport are excluded from consideration for the time being by the decision of the Governing Body. For the sub-division of the remainder of the field of employment a precedent is furnished by the Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919, and the Hours of [illegible] and Offices) Convention 93. In this division, industry includes mines, quarries [illegible] industries, and transport by road, rail or waterway, to which transport by air might now be added, while commerce and offices include posts, telegraphs and telephones. In order to assist Governments to give a clear indication of their views as to the scope of the proposed regulations (or of each of the several regulations that may be adopted), it has seemed desirable to adopt this division of the field of employment.

QUALIFYING CONDITIONS

Dealing with the qualifying conditions and duration of holidays, the questionnaire seeks the opinion of Governments on whether the right to holidays should be acquired only after a minimum period of uninterrupted service with the same employer and whether the duration of the holiday should increase as the length of the period of service increases. On the important question of pay during holidays an expression of opinion is sought as to whether international regulations should prescribe that an employed person should receive his normal remuneration during holidays and whether the regulations should lay down rules for the calculation of pay during holidays in the case of (a) persons paid by time, and (b) persons paid in whole or in part on an output or piece-work basis.

WHERE IT WORKS

The investigations of the I.L.O. clearly indicate that this social reform already exists in many countries and has become more or less general according to the kind of employment, the extent to which the workers are organised and the desire of the employers or Governments to improve conditions of work. At the present time, 14 States have established the legal right of manual workers and salaried employees in industry and commerce to an annual holiday with pay. Apart from the sanction of legislation, holidays with pay are ensured also by other agencies such as collective agreements, arbitration awards, individual contracts and custom, which are found in practice to be effective means of reinforcing legal provisions, and sometimes even of securing a more generous provision for holidays than that provided by the law.

CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the country's working population. As a rule all employees of the Government, as also of local bodies like municipalities, district boards, etc., are entitled to holidays with pay; but large masses of Indian workers serving under private employers are at present denied this privilege. There are a number of reasons, however, why the proposed international convention on the subject should meet with ready support from both employers and workers.

In the first place, there is the physiological argument in favour of securing for the worker, whom modern production processes and the rationalisation of labour are subjecting to an ever-increasing nervous tension, an opportunity for recuperation.

Secondly, there is the social argument that inasmuch as modern producton processes and rationalisation considerably increase individual output, it should be possible for the worker to share in the benefits of the increase in productivity by the enjoyment of a few days' holiday every year.

Thirdly, there is much to be said in favour of generalising a practice which, according to the statistics collected by the I.L.O. counted 19 million beneficiaries in 1926 in Europe alone.

Fourthly, it would be a fallacy to regard paid holidays as a burden on the employer for which he receives no return, as he obtains a very real return by finding his employees fresh and eager for work when they return from their holidays, and reaps an advantage in higher output, fewer spoilt goods, less absence, less sickness and fewer accidents.

Fifthly, a consideration of a different kind which has gained weight since unemployment has become so severe is that the generalisation of annual holidays with pay given in rotation is one of several measures which would enable additional staff to be employed.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

Convincing endorsement of these pleas is found in the Whitley Report which, discussing the subject of holidays for workers, observes: "We consider that employers generally should recognise the need and the value of the holidays taken by so many workers. . . . The mere grant of regular leave, even when no allowance is attached to it, would mark a great advance on the present system. . . . . At the same time we urge that, wherever possible, an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service. The value of holidays in maintaining and increasing efficiency is undoubted; and few workers need these holidays so much as those employed in Indian factories. . . ."—A. P.

DARBHANGA AREA IN FLOODS

DARBHANGA: Sept. 16.

As a result of heavy and continuous rains in the last week, the rivers Bagmati and Kamala are again in high floods, exceeding the flood-level of August last.

Reports have been received here that all the villages lying to the west, north and east of Darbhanga are inundated and paddy seedlings and Bhadai crops have been completely destroyed. A large number of villagers with their cattle are pouring in the town to take shelter. The Darbhanga-Muzaffarpur Road has been breached in several places and is rendered inaccessible. Several villages are submerged under water and cut off from outside communication.

Water has entered the Municipal road in Quillsghat and the Gidhargunj bund, which acts as a protection to the Laheria Serai Court area, is in imminent danger of being washed away. Breaches, which had occurred on it have been repaired by the timely action taken by the Vice-Chairman of the Distt. Board, and it is now being guarded by the police. The river is still rising. Distressing reports of floods are pouring in from all quarters.—United Press.

How To Reject New Constitution

Socialist Party Defines Scope Of Bombay Congressmen's Conference

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement to the Press:—

For some considerable time the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party have been feeling the necessity of a frank discussion by Congressmen on the various important questions likely to come up for discussion before the open session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow.

With this end in view a resolution was moved in the B. P. C. C. to convene a Political Conference in the City as is done in other provinces but that resolution, however, was lost by a small majority in the B. P. C. C. The vote indicated that there is an appreciable section among Congressmen which considers such discussion to be necessary.

Two Burning Topics

In deference, however, to the decision of the B. P. C. C. the Bombay Congress Socialist Party decided not to convene a general Political Conference, because such a conference in the fitness of things should be called by the B. P. C. C. However the Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party feels that apart from a general Political Conference, there are two burning topics on which opinion by the rank and file of Congressmen will be most desirable, and is urgently necessary.

These two questions are:—

1. Devising of means to effectively reject the coming Constitution.

2. Our attitude towards any imperialist war in which Britain might be involved.

We have, therefore, decided to convene a Conference to discuss the two questions mentioned above.

The Conference will be open to all Congressmen on the rolls of Bombay and the Suburbs.

A Committee consisting, among others, of the following has been formed to make all the necessary arrangements for the convening of the Conference:

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Mulraj Karsondas, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Kaveriben Divecha, Purushottam Tricumdas, Abdur Rehman Mitha, Dr. M. R. Vijayakar, R. A. Khedgikar, Lalbhai Patel, Jethmal Narandas, Dr. D. F. Anklesaria, Sardar Taman Singh, Shantilal Shah, Hatim Darbar, Kashiprasad Singh, Niranjan Ajit Sharma, Manibhai Desai, B. R. Durandhar, Raboobhai Nagela, S. B. Mahadeshwar, Charles Mascarenhas, Salebhai Abdul Kadar, H. G. Mahimtoora, A. K. Amin, T. S. Vyas, N. M. Chandur, K. D. Merchant, M. Sadik, Sardar Pratapsingh, Nadirshaw Karbhari, Abdul Majid Hakim, A. J. Lobo, G. B. Mahashabde, Frederick Pinto, K. Krishna Menon, Asok Mehta, C. K. Narayanswami, D. L. Phatak, Manek Gandhi, Joachim Arana, Mohamed Hussain, Zulmiram Chaudhary, A. S. Ekambara Iyer, Abdul Hamid, Kanchan, N. L. Upadhya, Keshav Talpade, Y. G. Karkera, Kantilal Shah, Nirbhairam Popat, and Yusuf Meherally (convener).

The first meeting of the Committee will meet on Friday, the 20th September, at 7 p.m. at the Congress Socialist Party's Office, Dadabhai Manzil, Congress House, Bombay.

THREE PAPER FUND

More Contributions

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 16-9-1935, is as follows:—

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Mr. H. G. Mudgal, New York	2	10	0
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ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS

(Continued from page 1).

that the first terrorist outrage broke out in 1897.

Mr. Sri Prakash In 1857 (Laughter).

GHUZNAVI QUOTES "KHUDIRAM."

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi narrated the various stages of development and read extracts from a book called "Khudiram" named after the first terrorist. (Voice: Is that a proscribed book?) Sir A. H. Ghuznavi: It was sent to me by a terrorist.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi said that the partition of Bengal was stated to be the cause of terrorism but when the partition was annulled and amnesty granted it had no effect while terrorism increased. He read extracts from revolutionary leaflets and also recalled his attack on the Calcutta Corporation during the R.T.C. debates. Thousands of students in Calcutta were then being brought up on ideals of hatred of British and boycott of British goods and during picketing songs were read encouraging people to kill the British. He concluded by warning the House against the repeal of the Act.

Mr. Bardoloi narrated his experiences in Assam, where the authorities gave hard sentences of imprisonment and beat men, women and boys. He asked how many cases had occurred in Bengal of constables or magistrates being beaten, and yet there were innumerable cases of women and publicmen being beaten by the police.

Mr. Bardoloi had not finished when the House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

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Lord King Of Kings Of Ethiopia

Haile Selassie, Truly A Protector Of His People, Faces Undaunted Roman Tide From North

In the sprawling, haphazardly built palace, or "Gebbi," at Addis Ababa lives the man who is to-day the storm centre of the Ethiopian crisis. He is medium-sized, dark, with a black beard and the slight, sensitive features that characterize his proud Amharic race. The baptismal name he bears as Emperor of Ethiopia is Haile Selassie, meaning, in the Geze (classic) tongue, the Power of Trinity; his titles are more imposing, though scarcely more dignified, than the simple royal figure who bears them, (writes Mr. Josef Israels in "The New York Times")

Haile Selassie, born Tafari Makonnen, is Lord King of Kings of Ethiopia, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, the Elect of God, the Light of the World, Defender of the Faith. He stands alone, an almost prophetic figure, against an encroaching world, perhaps the last representative of the absolute monarchs. His country, the last free territory of Africa, is threatened with attack by Italy; his fate and the fate of his people involve, perhaps, the peace of Europe.

ONE WITH HIS PEOPLE.

Haile Selassie's position has always been difficult. On the one hand he has been faced with the necessity of maintaining his power and popularity at home in his semi-Oriental kingdom and on the other of dealing in a modern manner with the Western world. He has never lost touch with the one or with the other. He has always remained free of conceit, bombast or autocracy. He, of all people, realizes best the dangers that Ethiopia faces, yet he has never lost heart, and remains today his country's only great bulwark against the Roman tide from the north.

At home his political difficulties have arisen chiefly out of conflicts with the reactionary element which centred in his aunt, the late Empress. Almost every move he has made to introduce education, mechanical devices or other Western symbols of civilization into his country has been opposed and hampered by members of her party. They are still at his heels to harass him in his preparations for the war that may come. He recognizes that Ethiopia may be facing a struggle for her life, whereas these oldsters, knowing nothing of European fighting methods and made confident by the Ethiopian defeat of the Italians at Adowa in the last century, believe their primitive armies invincible.

A WELL INFORMED MAN.

The proudest boast and tradition of the people of Ethiopia is that their kings are the descendants of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The legend, as authentic as any dating from biblical times, runs that Makeda, black Queen of Ethiopia, journeyed with her court to Jerusalem and there shared the couch of the gorgeous Solomon. The son she bore and who returned to Ethiopia as Menelik, the first King of Kings and first ruler of a united Ethiopia, is supposed to have been the founder of the royal line which continues to this day.

Although the royal line is far from direct in its course to Haile Selassie, the best historians and scientists will not deny the Semitism of the Amharic, the ruling Ethiopian race.

The Emperor, who recently celebrated his forty-fourth birthday, is some 5 feet 6 inches in height, with features rather strongly Semitic. His hands and feet are small and lightly boned, and his large eyes have that liquidity which is often deceptive to a European, who may mistake softness of eyes for weakness of mind.

He is a keen statesman, a well-informed man. His education was largely gained in a French mission school at Harrar, where he was born. Here he passed his youth and the province he still considers his home. From the missionaries, and later from foreign tutors, he learned to speak and write fluent French and to understand most conversations in English.

In 1924, keenly conscious of the necessity for absorbing the culture of Europe, he went on a state visit to Italy, France, England and Switzerland, taking with him the principal chiefs of his provinces, who might have been expected to create trouble if left at home to their own devices. He was received with great acclaim in the capitals of Europe. He brought back with him not only a new understanding of the ways of the Western World but many human and mechanical aids to the modernization of his own country.

INDEFATIGABLE WORKER.

After that trip his way of living became almost entirely Western, and, though he retains his native dress, both in private and at the elaborate ceremonies which so frequently are held at Addis Ababa, the palace has been filled with European furniture and the Emperor's private meals are now served in the European manner. At state dinners to the diplomatic service is from a set of solid gold platters designed and cast in New York from Abyssinian metal sent by the Emperor for the purpose.

Haile Selassie is an indefatigable worker. He generally rises soon after daylight. His bedroom is rather stuffily furnished, crowded with plush and leather, and he makes his headquarters in a small and not impressively decorated study. Here the private work of the State is carried on. Unable to make use of many of the mechanical conveniences enjoyed by other rulers, he must depend mainly upon swift-footed native carriers for communication with the outlying provinces. Even at the very best speed of the messengers it is sometimes two or three weeks, particularly in the rainy season, before word can be brought from one of the northern provinces to Addis Ababa.

There is a telephone at his elbow, but it is connected with only the local exchange, and this has few subscribers beyond the post office, the other government offices and the foreign legations. Yet the Emperor's soft and pleasant voice is often heard over the wire by the Ministers of the foreign countries, whom he frequently consults.

HIS DAILY LIFE.

In his communications with the outer world he is also considerably hampered. The only reliably swift cable from Addis Ababa passes via Eritrea to Rome, and is, obviously, of little use in the present situation. There is also the antique and uncertain telegraph which follows the railroad down to Djibouti, where a French wireless station relays messages to Paris. Recently, under Italian auspices, the first of what was to be a series of short-wave radio stations was set up in Addis Ababa. Others were to be installed in the outlying provinces, but this work has, of course, been suspended.

The Emperor spends his morning receiving the messages of his Governors and chiefs, greeting callers from the legations and transacting business in connection with his large private holdings—mining and farming lands. He lunches usually in private with his wife, and takes the customary rest period during the heat of the day. In the afternoon he is available to outsiders, native or foreign, who have business to transact.

Twice a week the sovereign presides in person at a Supreme Court, to which the major civil and criminal litigation of the country comes for final adjudication. In the evenings he reads in his elaborate library, continually supplied, through the Abyssinian foreign representatives, with the newest books and periodicals of the world, and occasionally entertains at a state or private dinner, after which the diversion is usually motion pictures.

He has never had much leisure, and in these troubled days he finds himself scarcely a moment to spare to the family to which he is devoted. This family consists of his wife, Waizeru Menin, the Empress; two daughters and three sons. One daughter is married to the Ras Desta Demtu, who visited Europe and the United States in 1934. The Crown Prince, Asfa Wassen, is busy being educated by American and European tutors.

The favourite child of the Emperor seems to be his second son, Makonnen, on whom he has conferred the title, new to Ethiopia, of the Duke of Harrar. This boy is a great favourite, and is rarely away from his father's side, hearing with him all the affairs of state and learning the lessons that the Emperor later hopes will fit him to be an important member of the ruling class, if not the Emperor. Under Ethiopian custom, the Crown Prince need not necessarily succeed to the throne. It is the Emperor's privilege to nominate another member of his family, if he so desires.

Incidentally, Haile Selassie has been married twice. His first wife died childless. He is devoted to his second, and does not avail himself of the Ethiopian aristocrat's privilege of marrying or "protecting" additional wives or concubines. He is pious, but not fanatically so. He attends the Coptic church, but no more than convention requires.

A REFORMER AT HEART.

Foreign visitors are generally first received by the Emperor at a formal audience in a small throne room in the substantially built stone part of the rambling and rather unattractive palace. The Emperor asks polite questions and receives conventional answers and the audience is swiftly terminated.

It was the writer's good fortune to be summoned to the palace on other occasions, generally for informal dinners at which the principal guests were members of legation staffs, and some of the medical, educational, engineering and other foreign experts brought to the country by the Emperor's desire for Western counsel on modern developments.

At such gatherings the conversation flows steadily, the Emperor drawing information from his visitors and stating his desire to take the lessons of the rest of the world to heart. He believes, he has said, in the slow development of Ethiopia; he knows that he must avoid shocking, with swift changes, a people whose manner of living is practically unchanged from that of their ancestors a thousand years ago.

He believes in bringing the Ethiopian women out of their retirement and gradually projecting them into the forefront of life and affairs, and towards this end he has at his own expense brought European and American teachers to Addis Ababa to conduct a girls' school, which supplements the educational facilities created for the male youth of the country. At government expense youths from the better families have travelled to Europe and America for training.

CONSUMMATE DIPLOMAT.

The Emperor has created a printing house to publish Abyssinian literature, both in the Amharic and Geze (religious) languages. His printing house has succeeded in publishing and widely distributing through the nation stories about Ethiopia's modern life and the country's history, as well as an informative geography for the world.

He has also published a newspaper called Berhanana Salam (Light and Peace), containing native poetry, news of Ethiopian events and articles on economics, politics and other matters in which he believes the learned class of his country will be interested.

Considering his difficult position, and the grave necessities he has always laboured under to conciliate not only the opposing factions among his own people but the Western World, Haile Selassie remains outstanding as a combination of Emperor and diplomat, truly a protector of his own people.

MYSTERY FALL FROM LADDER

Surgeon Says Apoplexy But Jury Return Different Verdict

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Jurors seemed puzzled today in giving a verdict on the body of a labourer who fell from a ladder in the Goods' Yard at Kalyan on September 14.

The House Surgeon of the Byculla Hospital in his report stated that there was no visible fracture and that there was an abrasion on the left frontal bone. Further there were signs of paralysis. In view of the kidney trouble, the Surgeon's report says, "it is possible that he may have had an apeleptic fit while on the ladder.

The Surgeon also stated that the patient was under his treatment for 23 hours.

A verdict of death due to fracture of the base of skull resulting from a fall from the ladder attached to the Railway Signal in the Goods' Yard at Kalyan, at which he had gone in discharge of his duties, was returned by the Jury.

The labourer's name is Parsoo Bhikaji aged 45.

Evidence showed that he was climbing up the ladder, 22ft. high, to give his fellow-worker, some bolts. But hardly had he climbed a distance of 15 feet, when he toppled over.

A fellow worker in evidence stated that he heard the noise of a thud, while he was standing at the foot of the ladder. Turning round he saw Bhikaji lying flat on the ground. He was unconscious. Immediately, he was removed to the Railway Hospital at Byculla.

Another fellow-labourer, working with Bhikaji for about ten or eleven years, stated that as far as he knew the deceased had no attacks of apeleptic fits.

Bhikaji died in the Hospital the day after he fell from the ladder.

A meeting of the World Maccabi Congress resolved to ask Olympic committees and other sporting organisations not to include Jewish athletes for the Olympic games and teams in Germany next year on account of the treatment of Jews in Germany.

Listen to Claudette Colbert

WHAT IS IT THAT MAKES A GIRL IRRESISTIBLE? YOU'VE ALL WONDERED HEAPS OF TIMES I'M SURE··· A TRULY BEAUTIFUL SKIN.
DISCOVERED YEARS AGO HOW TO GIVE MY SKIN THE SOFT, TEMPTING SORT OF SMOOTHNESS BY USING DELICIOUS FRAGRANT LUX TOILET SOAP REGULARLY.
GIRLS—DON'T BE CONTENT WITH ANYTHING LESS THAN A REALLY EXQUISITE COMPLEXION. TRY MY BEAUTY SOAP AND SEE HOW EASY IT IS TO HAVE THIS CHARM.

Star of Paramount Pictures

CLAUDETTE COLBERT is not alone in her opinion of Lux Toilet Soap. 846 out of the 857 leading film stars in Hollywood and England use this fragrant soap. They rely upon it to protect their flawless beauty; it is the *official* soap in all the big film studios.

The soft, refreshing lather of Lux Toilet Soap washes away quickly and completely all the impurities that collect on the surface and in the pores of the skin, and leaves it fresh and smooth.

Only the purest materials are used in Lux Toilet Soap, and it has a delightful fragrance which is carefully preserved by the separate wrapping of each tablet.

Change to Lux Toilet Soap yourself and guard your beauty as the film stars do.

LUX TOILET SOAP

M.L.T.S. 302-286A MADE FOR LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

East Indian Railway Apologises To Journalist

Harassment Of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose And Family By Rly. Staff Regretted

The East Indian Railway Company has offered an unqualified apology to Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose in the following letter for the humiliation and harassment to which Mr. Bose and some members of his family (among whom were ladies) were subjected while travelling on the E.I. Railway on May 9 last, from Hazaribagh Road to Howrah:—

Dear Sir,—"With reference to the notice served on the Secretary of State for India in Council on your behalf by Messrs. B.N. Basu and Co., Solicitors, claiming damages for the trouble and inconvenience caused, while travelling as a passenger from Hazaribagh Rd. to Howrah with other members of your family in an inter-class compartment by No. 42-Down Passenger on the 9th May last, I wish to express my sincere regret for the unfortunate incident and that you should have had occasion to complain of discourtesy on the part of the Railway staff.

Unjust Action.

"The matter has been gone into very carefully and the whole trouble in this case appears to have been brought about as a result of a serious misapprehension on the part of the staff at Asansol, who, acting under the impression that the compartment was set apart for "Ladies," although it bore no indication boards to that effect, most unjustifiably called upon you to vacate the compartment, but you have my assurance that adequate notice has been taken of the matter, and such steps have been taken as will prevent a recurrence of a similar incident in future.

"I trust you will accept this as a letter of apology in the spirit it is offered and direct that further proceedings in the matter be dropped.

"I much regret the delay that has taken place in conveying to you my assurance of deep regret for the incident, but this has been due to my representative failing to get into touch with you with a view to explaining to you the position in detail before addressing you officially on the subject.

I shall be glad to hear that you agree to treat the matter as finally closed.

Yours faithfully
Sd. H. H. Yule,
Chief Commercial
Manager (E.I.R.)

Story Of Incident

The incident was thus reported in the Press on May 10.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", President of the Indian Journalists' Association, was placed under arrest on Friday (yesterday) morning immediately after his arrival at Howrah from Hazaribagh where he had gone for a change with his family.

"He was travelling by the Down Gaya-Howrah Passenger in a through Inter Class compartment which leaves Hazaribagh Road in the evening and was seen off by a number of leading men of the place. At Asansol he and his companions were roused from sleep and were ordered by the Railway staff to get down and shift to another compartment. On Mr. Bose's enquiry as to the reason he was told that the compartment was a ladies compartment.

Mr. Bose is said to have protested and invited the attention of the Railway staff present to the absence of any indication whatever that it was a ladies compartment.

At Their Sweet Will

He was however peremptorily ordered to get down and was told that the Railway officials could convert any class of compartment at any time into another class and could ask passengers to vacate. Mr. Bose refused to get down unless he was given an order in writing to do so. The Station Master and his staff sent for the police and ordered the police to drag Mr. Bose and his companions out. Mr. Bose protested and said that, if the police arrested him or showed a warrant of arrest, he would get down but not out of his free will.

He and his companions were then allowed to proceed. But at Bandel, Burdwan and other stations Mr. Bose and his companions were again and again disturbed and ordered to vacate the compartment on the ground previously stated and Mr. Bose also refused to comply on the ground stated by him, namely, that the compartment in which he was travelling was not a ladies compartment.

Display Of Force

At each station there was a large display of police force who invaded the compartment. He was not however arrested till he reached Howrah. At the time of his arrest he was reported to have invited the attention of the Railway Officers, who accompanied the police to the fact that the compartment in which he was travelling was not a ladies compartment. He was however taken to the Railway Police station where he was detained and was eventually released on a personal recognisance bond of Rs. 200. His servant who was also arrested was similarly released on Mr. Bose standing surety for him for Rs. 200.

Messrs B. N. Basu and Co., Solicitors on behalf of Mr. Bose then served the notice under section 80 of the Civil Procedure Code claiming damage for Rs. 25,000.

Accepts Apology

Mr. Bose, it is understood, has accepted the Company's apology and instructed his Solicitors not to proceed further in the matter.

HYDARI COMMITTEE

A Correction

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

With reference to the Associated Press message of the 2nd instant regarding the recent meeting of the Hydari Committee in Bombay, it was stated that authoritative circles in Hyderabad were of the opinion that "the need for collaboration has not disappeared with the passage of the Bill, but has become all the greater in respect of the amendment that has been effected in Clause Six."

The sentence should in fact read, "the need for collaboration has not disappeared with the passage of the Bill, but has become all greater for the amendment that has been effected in Clause Six."—A.P.

Financing Bombay Agriculturists

SIR CHUNILAL MEHTA'S SUGGESTIONS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was held this afternoon at its Registered Office.

The Report of the Directors and the Audited statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 30th June 1935, were passed

The Net profit for the year including the sum of Rs. 14,752-12-9 brought forward amount to Rs. 2,11,712-6-4.

The Directors proposed to pay a dividend on the fully paid up shares at 5 per cent. for one year and quarter.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, Chairman of the Bank in moving the adoption of the Report said:—

It is a matter for satisfaction that the volume of deposits held in savings banks accounts has increased at the branches of the Bank, for, as you are aware, it is one of the main objects of the co-operative movement to tap the savings of persons of small means in centres where modern banking facilities are lacking.

To meet these liabilities, the Bank, you will be glad to note, is in possession of ample liquid resources. The liabilities to the outside public by way of all types of deposits amount, in the aggregate, to Rs. 82-2|3 lakhs against which the Bank holds as cash on hand and short term deposits with approved banks a sum of no less than 60-2|3 lakhs. The deposits from co-operative institutions amount to a further sum of Rs. 87-3|4 lakhs and, against this, additional liquid resources are provided in the shape of the Bank's investments in Government Securities which amount to Rs. 59 lakhs. I may add here that the market value of these securities on 30th June was over 62-1|3 lakhs. The bulk of this investment, you will be interested to know, is in the form of short-dated bonds maturing in 1940 or earlier.

LENDING RATES REDUCED.

The figure of loans, cash credits, overdrafts and other advances shows a fall of Rs. 4 lakhs as compared with last year. While repayments have come in larger measure, fresh advances have not been made on a corresponding scale taking into account the reduced repaying capacity of agriculturists and the fall that has occurred in land values. But a good feature of this year is the increase that has taken place in the number of societies that have resumed their operations by recovering outstanding loans from members, passing on such recoveries to the Bank, getting fresh advances in considerations of the repayments made and providing fresh finance to members who have made honest efforts to meet their obligations. This process of improvement has been stimulated by the further reduction that was made during the year in the Bank's lending rates and by the scheme of concessions introduced by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

REBATE TO SOCIETIES.

The net divisible profit is Rs. 1,96, 959 as against rupees 1,40,280-2-10 in the previous year. This represents a normal growth, considering that the accounts now submitted to you are for a period of fifteen months. In view of this steady improvement in the position, the Board think that the time has come to recommend a slightly higher return to the shareholders. Payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum—as against four per cent per annum last year—will absorb a sum of Rs. 81,056-4-0. It is satisfactory that we are in a position to declare this dividend, after making a further contribution to the reserve for doubtful debts, the amount of which is now sufficient to meet contingencies that may arise, as estimated by us at present. You will notice that a provision of Rs. 10,000|- is made for payment of a rebate to societies. I have previously alluded to the scheme introduced by the Registrar. According to this scheme, which was brought into operation with the consent of the Board, societies financed by the Bank were permitted to reduce the rates of interest payable by their members on their collecting all the due and overdue interest payable by their members and a minimum proportion of the principal. To assist the societies in doing this, the Bank has agreed to give them rebate of half a per-cent.

During the year, the Directors felt that the time had come when a bold policy had to be adopted in dealing with the situation in the Deccan Canal area, and they, accordingly, decided to reduce the rate of interest on loans to 4 per cent for the current season and to allow a further reduction if satisfactory repayments were forthcoming. Corresponding concessions were announced by societies to their members, and although these arrangements were brought into effect a little late during the season, I am glad to report that the grant of the concessions—coupled with a slight change for the better in the price of gul—has already had a wholesome effect on the revival of the stagnant societies in this tract the Bank's advances in which were in danger of becoming frozen. That, in my opinion, is the most hopeful feature of the Bank's operations during the year.

The second hopeful feature is the brake that has been applied to the process of taking societies into liquidation in this and other areas. Compared to the previous two years, there has been a smaller growth in the outsandings from societies in liquidation. Fewer societies were taken into liquidation and repayments by societies in liquidation improved slightly.

RELATION WITH RESERVE BANK.

Last year witnessed the inauguration of the Reserve Bank of India. Although in view of the special type of business conducted by co-operative banks, this Bank's name is not included in the list of scheduled banks, all Provincial Co-operative Banks are placed in a position of special relationship with the Reserve Bank with which they are considered eligible to do business direct. The sphere of this business is, no doubt, somewhat circumscribed but it is no small gain that direct relations have been established. The Reserve Bank of India Act provides for the creation of an Agricultural Credit Department to keep in touch with the working of co-operative banks and to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank with those of Provincial Co-operative Bank. Mr. M. L. Darling, I.C.S., the Officer who was placed on special duty in connection with the organization of this Department, visited Bombay in October last and held consultations with the Board of Directors of the Bank. There was a valuable exchange of views between us and we found his suggestions very useful from the point of view of the future development of our relations with the Reserve Bank. I may mention here that the Bank provided special facilities to co-operative societies to subscribe to the share capital of the Reserve Bank, and I am glad, that the response from societies to this offer on the part of the Bank was quite satisfactory.

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE.

Another event of outstanding importance to which I should like to invite your attention was the announcement by the Government of Bombay of their intention to set up a separate organization for land mortgage credit, with a central land mortgage bank at the apex. Ten district land mortgage banks were registered before the close of the year under review—in addition to the three already in existence—and it is expected that the central land mortgage bank will be started very shortly. Government have agreed to guarantee the principal of and interest on the debentures of the proposed central land mortgage bank, in the initial stages to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs, though the Bombay Legislative Council have very rightly asked for an increase in the amount to Rs. 50 lakhs. Pending the formation of the proposed central land mortgage bank, we have agreed to meet, by the grant of temporary loans, the requirements of the primary land mortgage banks. At the same time, the Board have requested Government to arrange that as soon as the central mortgage bank is brought into existence, it should take over these temporary loans as well as the assets and liabilities of Land Mortgage Department of the Bank.

The inauguration of the Reserve Bank and the provision of facilities for land mortgage credit are welcome to all interested in rural welfare as likely to be helpful in cheapening the cost of credit, in easing the burden of the agriculturist's debt by the grant of long-term finance, and in making the credit organization sound and efficient. But no credit system by itself can solve the problem of India's rural backwardness and poverty. We want progress in various other directions as well, such as the development of marketing, the revival of cottage industries, the increase of agricultural production, the improvement of the breed of cattle, the consolidation of holdings and the awakening of a desire for knowledge. These are all essentials of any sound scheme of rural reform, for any such scheme must embrace all aspects of the agriculturists life. Although, apparently, the Bank may not be directly interested in those wider aspects of the agrarian problem, I, for one, hold that the Bank can achieve success and serve the rural community only in so far as it induces the agricultural classes to organize themselves for securing such all-round economic progress on the basis of self-help and co-operation.

All the old Directors were re-elected and Mr. V. P. Varde was elected in place of Mr. Murdeshwar.

The Auditors, Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Company continue for the current year also.

The Bank's staff was granted a bonus of equal to one month and a quarter's salary, subject to a maximum of Rs. 250.

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A perfume of bewitching Individuality

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Bombay Agents:—
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

TWO MEN CLAIM GIRL AS WIFE

One Rival Is Boy Of 18

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.

A large crowd thronged the court room of Mr. Bazlar Karim, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, this afternoon when a young upcountry young girl who was claimed as their legally married wife by two upcountrymen. The girl was brought to court on the strength of a warrant.

One of the rival claimants, Ganga, is aged about 14, while the girl is stated to be about 18 years of age.

The Magistrate put the two claimants in the witness box and asked the girl to state who her husband was. She pointed out Ganga as her husband, but both the claimants submitted that they had material to prove their marriage with the girl.

The Magistrate directed the parties to adduce evidence in suppprt of their respective claims and adjourned the hearing.—A. P.

PATNA.—Information has been reached here from Purnea that an old woman of Tikapatti committed suicide by throwing herself into the strong current of the river Koshi. Report of another suicide is received from village Nalharia in the same district. In this case a man made an end of his life by hanging himself. United Press

INDIAN FINANCE UNDER REFORMS

(Continued from page 16).

pert enquiry. And the reason why only one expert has been chosen is: Firstly, that it would lead to expeditious results; secondly, it would cost less and thirdly, it is not easy to collect experts of Sir Otto's standing and experience especially as probably not more than a dozen such experts exist in the whole of British Empire. Those who know Sir Otto well declare that he is the finest outturn of the British Treasury in the last generation. It is said that when the dispute between England and Canada was referred to arbitration and Canada was represented by a counsel while England was represented by Sir Otto, who was not a Barrister, Mr. Asquith who examined the dispute declared that in his 40 years' experience he had never found a case better put than was done by Sir Otto.

SIR OTTO'S RECORD.

The authorities here hold the view that India has been lucky in getting Sir Otto's services. It may be mentioned that Sir Otto is connected with the following institutions: Bank of England since 1927, Director of the Bank for International Settlements, National Bank of Egypt, Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Deputy Chairman), Vickers - Armstrong Ltd., Banque Des Pays De L' Europe, Paris, Member of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations since 1922 (Chairman 1927). He also undertook Financial Missions to Australia in 1930, to Brazil in 1931 and Argentine in 1933. It is not known whether Sir Otto has conducted before the exact kind of enquiry he is asked to undertake in India but his vast knowledge of the subject is considered by the authorities a guarantee that he would produce the most valuable report.

NO HEARING TO PUBLIC

Niemeyer Committee's Terms Of Reference

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The following Communique has been issued.—

The Government of India Act provided that the allocation of certain resources between the Central and the Provincial Governments in India shall be settled by an Order-in-Council, whereof drafts will have been laid before Parliament and His Majesty's Government have undertaken that a special enquiry will first be held so that they and Parliament may be furnished with an independent review of the financial position of the Provinces and Centre and with technical advice upon these financial questions which have to be determined by the Order-in-Council.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

It is now announced that on the invitation of the Secretary of State, Sir Otto Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B., has agreed to undertake the enquiry, the terms of reference being as "To make recommendations to His Majesty's Government after reviewing the present and prospective budgetary positions of the Government of India and the Governments of the Provinces on matters which under sections 138 (1) and (2), 140 (2) and 142 of the Government of India Act, 1935, have to be prescribed or determined by His Majesty-in-Council (subject to approval of both Houses of Parliament) and on any ancillary, matters arising out of financial adjustments regarding which His Majesty's Government may desire a report. Mr. V. S. Sundram of the India Audit and Accounts Service and Mr. K. Anderson of the India Office will act as Joint Secretaries to the enquiry."

The Associated Press understands that the enquiry will begin in the coming cold weather, and that while public bodies and individuals might submit their views, it is unlikely that they will be called for oral examination. Sir Otto Niemeyer is likely to tour provincial head-quarters but the entire programme and procedure will be settled by him on arrival in India.

SIND MERCHANT COMMITS SUICIDE

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

A Khairpur message says that Bhai Naumal, a respectable merchant of Nathan Shah, strangulated himself to death, under very tragic circumstances.

It is learnt that the deceased had strained relations with his brother-in-law who lived at Hyderabad. The latter's marriage was approaching near and his sister, the wife of the deceased wanted to attend the marriage which the deceased did not like. In spite of instructions, the wife started for the journey which made desperate the deceased who in her absence, tied a cord round his neck and strangulated himself—United Press.

ECHO OF ASSAULT ON POLICE PARTY

Thirtyone Persons Committed To Sessions

RAJSHAHI, Sept 15.

Thirty-one Muslims were committed to sessions by Mr. Subodh Chandra Bose, Deputy Magistrate who held court in jail on charges of assaulting, wrongfully confining obstructing public servants and causing hurt to them in the discharge of their duties.

The case for the prosecution is that on July 14, 1934 sub-inspector Bijoy Sukul of Puthia Police Station had gone to village Kohar under the Dirgapur Police Station in connection with the investigation of a case of rape upon one Nikam Bibi of village Mahindra under Puthia Police Station for arresting some absconding accused of the said rape case who were alleged to have been given shelter to by several villagers of Kohar. The accused belonging to the Kohar village in a body fell upon the sub-inspector and his party consisting of constables, dafadars, chowkidars, members of the defence party of the village and pradhans and assaulted them. A dafadar took shelter in a certain house which was broken open and he was caught hold of by the accused. Then the sub-inspector, dafadar, chowkidar, and 3 villagers of Mahindra were confined under lock and key. They were released after 3 hours and driven out of the village.

Forty witnesses, Hindu and Muslim, were examined for the prosecution and all the accused have been committed to the sessions under section 323 (hurt) 342 (rioting) 332 (obstructing and causing hurt to public servant in the discharge of their duties) and 455 (house trespass) I. P. C. —United Press.

HINDI SAMMELAN STANDING COMMITTEE

Gandhiji Will Participate In Wardha Meeting

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

The Standing Committee of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will meet at Wardha on the 11th October. Mahatma Gandhi will participate at the meeting.—United Press.

FASTING FOR 25 YEARS?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 17.

It is reported that Juktalaxmibai Ichhubhai of Dwarka has been fasting for 25 years and taking only tea.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 6.)

Mussolini, and the French desire to buy peace at substantial sacrifice,—mainly at British expense. The Paris Conference is said to have made tempting offers,—equivalent to a mandate to Italy on the most important administrative services of Abyssinia,—which Mussolini has already rejected. In the desire to placate Mussolini, the Oil Deal is said to have been abandoned. What more is Abyssinia to surrender of her sovereign rights to placate Mussolini, to maintain Anglo-French co-operation, and to prevent the breakdown of the League?

Jew-Baiting In Germany

The Nazis are going merrily on with their Jew-baiting, their munitions industry, and their Church war. Hitler has convoked the Reischstag all of a sudden, though the function of that institution is, of course, no more than to register the decrees of the Leader. They cannot but watch with glee the differences between France and Britain, Britain and Italy, Italy and France; and await the first opportunity of seizing upon Austria,—if only they dared the venture. The Jews hence forward are not even to be educated in the common schools, lest contact with their children might defile the pure Aryan type of learning in the Nazi schools. The strength of Jewish High Finance, however, is still sufficient in Britain and in America,—not to mention France,—not to make them in love with the Nazi regime, whatever their exigencies of international diplomacy.

In the United States the death of Long, at the hands of an assassin, has removed the third candidate for the Presidency in 1936. But does that in anyway improve the chances of the Republicans,—or for the matter of Mr. Roosevelt, either? The State Secretary has declared America's desire for peace, which American diplomats in European countries must be presumed to be earnestly implementing in the countries affected: but apparently they meet with no success. Avoiding war thus becomes a most difficult achievement of Western diplomacy to-day.

SUFFERINGS LEAD TO SUICIDE

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

"I cut off my life as I was suffering from a disease and as my sufferings became intolerable". Thus wrote a municipal school teacher on a piece of paper, put the note in his shirt pocket and calmly laid himself across the Railway line near Kankaria station last night just before the arrival of the Gujarat Mail at the station.

As the station was non-stopping, the mail train passed over the body severing the head from the trunk. Railway police hurried to the spot, sent the dead body for post mortem and took possession of the note from the pocket of the deceased.—United Press.

Discovery Of Arms And Ammunition

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Reports of the discovery of the guns and cartridges as a sequel to police raids have been received from several places in the mofussil.

About 30 live cartridges, two guns and one five-chambered revolver were recovered by the police from a house in Fakirapur in Dinajpore district. Several live cartridges were secured from some houses in certain villages in the District of Khulna.—United Press.

GUJARAT SOCIALIST EXECUTIVE MEETING

DOHAD, Sept 16

The Secretary, Gujerat Congress Socialist Party announces:—

The Executive Committee of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party will be held at Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd December 1935, when important decisions regarding the political conferences, attitude towards the new reforms, labour work, etc, will be taken up.—United Press.

Socialists Condemn Frontier Bombing

AMRITSAR, Sept. 15.

At a meeting of the local Socialist Party, several important resolutions were passed, including one condemning the bombing in the Frontier and another sympathising with Abyssinia and condemning the aggressiveness of Italy.—United Press.

NO BREACH OF PEACE IN BLOWING CONCH

Sessions Judge Quashes Magistrate's Order Under Sec. 107

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

The Sessions Judge of Bijnor decided an interesting case under Section 107 Cr. P. Code declaring 'Doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner even if that injures the susceptibilities of persons of a different faith would not in itself be a sufficient warrant for proceedings under Section 107 Cr. P. C."

Five Muslims and three Hindus of Najibabad had been ordered by the Magistrate to furnish security under Section 107 and put in jail pending inquiries regarding their status and till securities were furnished by them. It was alleged that the Hindus while reciting the Katha of Ramayan blew a conch and the time of Katha coincided with Isha prayers of Muslims of that locality.

NO BREACH OF PEACE

The Sessions Judge acquitted all the accused in appeal holding that there was no apprehension of breach of peace. The Sessions Judge held that there was no evidence that blowing a conch was an innovation as there was no mosque near the house. The only fact that emerged from the evidence on record was that the Hindus claimed the right to blow a conch and it was not liked by some Muslims.

In the words of the learned Magistrate, the Muslim accused had gone the length of saying that even if they were beaten they would not retaliate but get the matter decided by a Court of Sessions. Therefore the judge held that no case had been made out under Section 107 and acquitted all the accused.

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date September 16.—S.S. "Gairsopa" of the British India Steam Navigation Company arrived on the 8th instant, discharged 125 tons of general cargo from Calcutta, Colombo and Cochin and loaded seven tons plantains for Karachi and left on the 9th instant. She again arrived on the 14th instant loaded 750 tons of cement for Calcutta and left on the 15th instant.

Triumph in Leprosy CURE

LEPROSY Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic, Para or Mixed variety or other causes promptly cured by Internal and External Specifics, including those for Fumigation and bath for 45 days at Rs. 10 per set. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocanada:—I am cured by your specifics alone. Many other testimonials.

LEUCODERMA or White Patches are cured by Internal and External remedies at Rs. 7-8 per set. Dr. B. GOPAL RAO, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., Bangalore writes:—We have used in cases of Leucoderma and find very efficacious. Testimonial Booklet Free.

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Bombay Agents:—Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD.

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Searching Out The Soviets

Frank Answers To Frank Questions About Present Conditions In Russia

U. S. S. R. IS NOT RULED BY ONE MAN, SAYS ANNA LOUISE STRONG

During the recent Press campaign against the Soviet Union in America, a number of charges were made against the Communist state. The editors of "The New Republic" embodied the more important among these and submitted them to Miss Anna Louise Strong who has lived in Russia since 1921 and has first hand knowledge of the USSR.

In this article she replies to all the questions and, incidentally, throws abundant light on the conditions in present day Russia.

These questions posed by The New Republic, as covering the chief attacks against the U.S.S.R., were submitted by me to ten friends, chiefly American reporters on The Moscow Daily News. While I take full personal responsibility for the final phrasing of the answers, they also represent the collective judgment of several trained American observers, living for several years in the U.S.S.R., who are sympathetic but not bound to the Soviet regime.

We all agree that no easier time could be found to answer anti-Soviet attacks. With spring sowing carried out at a speed and with a quality of tillage never before seen in this country; with a two-year grain surplus that has resulted in the doubling of pigs and calves in a single year; with iron production second only to America, and electric energy level with Great Britain, and farm-machinery production the highest in the world; with rural-trade turnover in the first quarter of the year 36 per cent above a year ago; with transport at last moving ahead under Kaganovich, car loadings holding around 70,000 daily, which is 112 per cent of plan; with sugar production in the first two months of the year up 35 per cent, and butter up 20 per cent and milk up 18 per cent over a year ago; with this economic strength reflecting itself in international relations making the U.S.S.R. a leader in the councils of Europe! . . . Really, with all this and a million Muscovites joy-riding in our marble-decorated sub-way in its first three days of general traffic, it would seem easy to answer attacks on the U.S.S.R.

Yet the questions are serious—and difficult. They embody past centuries of capitalist tendencies in thinking, consolidated by the Soviets' cleverest foes. It is still more difficult to answer them briefly, without adequate explanation of the new bases of thought on which the Soviet world rests. . . . We have written and eliminated often. Here is the result of our labours:

1. Is Russia ruled by one man, Stalin, much as Italy is ruled by Mussolini and Germany by Hitler'?

No country is ruled by one man; this assumption is a favourite red herring to disguise the real rule. Power resires in ownership of the means of production—by private capitalists in Italy, Germany, America, by all productive workers jointly in the U.S.S.R. This is the difference that to-day divides the world into two systems, in respect to the ultimate location of power. (Incidentally, why omit Roosevelt, whose personal dominance in mechanisms of government was as unconditional as anyone's during his first two years?)

Since liberals treat class rule as a figure of speech, let us note how it functions. The chief task of government in capitalist countries is regulation of relations between various private owners and the protection of their properties from encroachments by the working class. Recent history in Germany, Italy and America shows varying methods used to attain this goal. In the U.S.S.R. the chief task of government is the management and improvement of the jointly owned properties of the country and the building of a good life thereon for the joint owners.

Formation of government policies in the U.S.S.R. begins in local factory-production conferences and local village meetings in which all workers are urged to take part. Once or twice monthly the Communists of the given factory meet to correlate the results of such mass discussions and fit them into the general plans. These general plans themselves are determined by statewide and nation-wide congresses arising from and correlating these local units. Party Congress draft the "general line" of policy; government congresses formulate its detailed application in government; trade-union congresses and farm congresses apply it in their own respective spheres. The delegates to all these congresses bring with them a wealth of local decisions and mandates.

No policy is ever announced by Stalin except as a result of this process. Major policies result from nationwide discussions of concrete conditions, continued over a period of months; these policies are known for years ahead and cannot be changed by any individual will. Minor shifts of policy are based on wide, swift sampling of thought in basic "political centers," i.e., big factories. Even the famous "Dizziness from Success" statement by Stalin, which marked a reversal of method for thousands of local Communists, was not Stalin's statement alone. When millions of peasants cheered it, trying to make Stalin a personal hero, he swiftly disclaimed this, saying: "The Central Committee does not exist to permit personal initiative of anybody in matters of this kind."

Men in the U.S.S.R. never speak of Stalin's "powers," or Stalin's "will." They speak of his "authority" in the field of politics, of his "analysis," of his "method." His authority is the prestige of successfully applied knowledge; his method is the use of Marxian economic analysis to guide collective will. His speeches never deal in emotional oratory, as do those of personal dictator-demagogues. They consolidate with remarkable ability the thinking of hundreds of economists, scores of sections of the Academy of Science, millions of party members interpreting local conditions and demands.

"Authority with us," said a Soviet factory manager to me, "depends on how widely you can think. I can think with the workers of one factory for two years. Others can think for a whole trust for five years. We have comrades capable of managing government and others capable of directing trade unions. But Stalin thinks more widely than any. No one can analyze so matchlessly as he the place of the U.S.S.R. in the changing scheme of world revolution, and the place that must be given to each aspect of our daily task."

To analyze the mechanical and human forces that make history, and lead the working class of the U.S.S.R. in the use of those forces—such is Stalin's service to a working class that is doing daily, and increasingly, more serious, sustained economic thinking than any other working class in the world.

2. 'Under Stalin has world revolution been abandoned for the sake of Russian national policy?'

Capitalists and Trotskists like to think so, but neither Russian workers nor foreign Communists do. Even the Five Year Plan is discussed by Russians from the standpoint of its international significance; I have heard such discussions at four in the morning in an auto-truck fifty miles from the railroad by Young Pioneer girls engaged in a local sowing campaign.

Since it is Stalin's policy that is in question, we might quote Stalin himself on this subject: "The proletariat finds in the successes of the Five Year Plan fresh argument in favour of revolution against the bourgeoisie of the whole world. . . The 'successes of the Five Year Plan mobilize the revolutionary forces of all countries against capitalism.'" (quoted by Stalin, and almost the only ones in his fifty-nine-page report on the completion of the Plan.)

It is the revolutionary significance of Soviet successes that causes the wide campaign of lies to-day against the U.S.S.R., lest hungry, despairing workers the world over should know of those successes. The U.S.S.R., however, does not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, whether by arms or propaganda. Only the workers of each country can overthrow their own bourgeoisie. Interference from outside enslaves the workers to their bourgeoisie in the name of patriotism. The success of one worker-ruled country is the strongest propaganda and incentive.

3. 'Has the average worker or peasant any voice in the government of his country?

Considerably more than he has in America. The elections last December convinced me of that.

First, more people have the voting right, i.e., all adults over eighteen except for a diminishing 2½ per cent of "deprived." In America voting starts at twenty-one, and is not permitted to transient residents, migratory workers, soldiers and sailors or non-citizens, all of whom vote in the U.S.S.R.

Second, of possible voters, 85 per cent took part in the last election, a proportion unheard of in other countries.

Third, each voter gives more time and attention to voting, attending many preliminary meetings to discuss in small groups and in detail both candidates and instructions to the incoming government. These voters meetings compile instructions to increase schoolhouses, to make more radios or sound films, to put artists in charge of design in textile factories, to adjust university hours to factory workers, to increase children's books of a certain type, to put township architects in charge of the new "farm cities," etc. All these were part of some 43,000 instructions issued by Moscow voters to their local government, which reported within three months on the fulfilment of hundreds of these and on the disposition it had made of them all.

Fourth, the voters choose some fellow worker whom they all know to carry out their instructions; student bodies chose students, Moscow Grand Opera sends a famous singer, auto workers choose a worker. They pick him for past efficiency in work, not for his speeches. Candidates never make speeches or election promises; this would be highly indelicate. The voters appoint and instruct them, and demand frequent reports from them. Voters themselves serve on taxing and housing commissions, etc., doing most of the miscellaneous work of government as volunteers correlated by their elected deputies.

With the growth of literacy and political consciousness and the approaching abolition of classes, a new election law now provides for secret, direct, equal balloting for all offices from the lowest to the highest. See question one for further account of the participation of the masses in government.

4. 'Is the present standard of living extremely low? If this is true is it not proof that communism works less well than capitalism'?

Since neither communism nor full socialism yet exists in the U.S.S.R., but only the preliminary stage known as "productive socialism," the question becomes: Does joint ownership of the means of production work less well for the common good than private ownership?

The answer is clear. Starting with a standard of living Comparable to that of China or the Balkans, with millions of peasants living on a diet of black bread, supplemented at harvest time by meat or fat, and only very rarely a little sugar; suffering thereafter the ravages of war and intervention from which she did not recover even to pre-war standards till 1928—the U.S.S.R. created in five years thereafter and without the help of foreign loans a thoroughly modern industry and farming, and built on them a rapidly increasing standard of living. She has abolished unemployment. Millions of peasants who never possessed shoes, sheets, forks, tooth-brushes are to-day buying bicycles, gramophones, radio sets, musical instruments. Soap, that touch-stone of cleanliness and culture, increased from 170,000 tons annually in the whole of Tsarist Russia to 460,000 tons last year. Grammar schools increased in their attendance from ten millions to nineteen millions between 1928 and 1932—one prerequisite of this achievement being the production for the first time of adequate numbers of children's shoes The struggle of the rural districts is no longer for bread but for sound films and "farm cities" designed by architects.

No one in the U.S.S.R. doubts that if Russia had remained capitalist, her economic backwardness would have doomed her to the fate of China, carved into spheres of exploitation by the world's imperialists. Instead of this, she is a modern industrial nation .cond only to America. Her industrial production in 1934 attained 239 per cent of its 1929 level, and was four times what it was before the War. At the same time the capitalist world is going backward, dropping to 76 per cent of its 1929 level of industrial production (America to 67 per cent).

The Soviet standard of living goes steadily upward, while that of the rest of the world falls. Even during the Five Year Plan, when the country strained itself to produce chiefly the means of production, its output of consumers' goods increased 87 per cent, and its rural-trade turnover 75 per cent from 1928 to 1932. The collective standard of living heretofore improved rapidly even during this period, though many classes of workers felt a drop due to the draining away of consumers' goods to supply eleven million newly employed workers who had had literally nothing before. To-day, on the basis of the achieved modern industry, goods are rapidly increasing and prices are rapidly dropping.

5. 'Is it true that during 1932-33 several million people were allowed to starve to death in the Ukraine and North Caucasus because they were politically hostile to the Soviets'?

Not true. I visited several places in those regions during that period. There was a serious grain shortage in the 1932 harvest due chiefly to inefficiencies of the organizational period of the new large-scale mechanized farming among peasants unaccustomed to machines. To this was added sabotage by dispossessed kulaks, the leaving of the farms by eleven million workers who went to new industries, the cumulative effect of the world crisis in depressing the value of Soviet farm exports, and a drought in five basic grain regions in 1951. The harvest of 1932 was better than that of 1931 but was not all gathered; on account of overoptimistic promises from rural districts, Moscow discovered the actual situation only in December when a considerable amount of grain was under snow.

Opposing the tendency of many Communists to blame the peasants, Stalin said: "We Communists are to blame"—for not foreseeing and preventing the difficulties. Several organizational measures were at once put into action to meet the immediate emergency and prevent its recurrence. Firm pressure on defaulting farms to make good the contracts they had made to sell one-fourth their crop to the state in return for machines the state had given them (the means of production contributed by the state was more than all the peasants' previous means)

(Continued on next page—Col 1)

ADVENTURES OF AIRMAN MANMOHAN SINGH

Undaunted By Mishaps He Sticks To Aim Of England-Cape Solo Flight

LAHORE (By Mail.)

Manmohan Singh, the Punjabi airman, who recently came down in Rhodesia while on a record-breaking attempt from England to the Cape has had a chequered career, in his ambition to make a name for himself in Indian aviation.

Manmohan Singh belongs to Rawalpindi. Civil flying early attracted his adventurous mind towards its possibilities and he attempted a number of spectacular flights as an Indian pioneer. Although Mr. Chawla—another Punjabi—and Mr. Engineer, the Parsi aviator, were the first two Indians to fly together from India to England, to Manmohan Singh belongs the credit of completing the first solo flight, from England to India, which he did in 1929.

Before making this flight Manmohan Singh twice attempted to win H. H. the Aga Khan's prize of £500 for the first solo flight by an Indian from England to India. On the first attempt he met with an accident in France and then again in Taly and on both occasions he went back but succeeded in completing the flight at the third attempt.

PATIALA'S GIFT.

What a costly hobby it is to persist in such flights and attempts will be clear from the fact that Manmohan Singh, in his desire not to let it be imagined that an Indian could not do solo from England to India when others were doing even more during flights, stuck to his aim and had to spend about half a lakh of rupees to achieve it.

At first Manmohan Singh had to fall back entirely on his own and his family's resources. Later, H.H the Maharaja of Patiala gave Manmohan Singh a purse of Rs. 16,000 at a public reception accorded to him at Patiala.

SOLO FLIGHT TO CAPE.

The next phase of Manmohan Singh's flying activity came in January of this year when he initiated his attempt to fly from England to Cape Town which no Indian pilot has so far done. He crashed in France on the first attempt, wrecked his aeroplane and broke a leg. He remained in hospital for several weeks. The accident was due to the breaking of an oil pipe.

Undaunted by this failure Manmohan Singh again started last month, this time with the ambition of creating a new record for the flight from England to Cape Town. Within three days and only in three hops he reached Khartoum, a distance nearly equal to that between England and India. Owing again to engine trouble he had to make a forced landing in a wild jungle and to pass two days in the 'bush' before reaching Broken Hill aerodrome. He is there at present waiting for spare parts to refit his plane.

His friends here declare that he had by no means yet given up his idea of completing the Cape flight. He believes that it is up to him to complete the task he undertook for the sake of India's youth and Indian enterprise in aviation.—A.P.

MUSLIMS' PART IN MOSQUE DISPUTE

Simla Conference To Send Deputation To Lahore

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Working Committee of the All India Muslim Conference met this evening with Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A. presiding. About a dozen members attended.

A number of resolutions were passed the most important of which viewed with alarm the situation created with regard to the Shahidganj Mosque and resolved to depute Messrs Ghulam Bhik Narang, Abdullah Haroon and Shaffi Daoodi to procceed to Lahore immediately and interview Pir Jamiah Ali Shah and other Moslem leaders with a view to decide on the future line of action.

The conference also drafted a constitution for the parliamentary majlis and detailed its aim and objects.—A. P.

In a match under Rugby Northern Union rules on Tuesday Oldham beat Broughton by 6 points to 5.

Our Kathiawar Letter

VILLAGE UPLIFT IN LATHI STATE

Thakursaheb Invites Workers To Prepare Scheme

BHAVNAGAR (By Mail.)

The Samaldas College, Daxinamurti Bhavan, Harijan Ashrama, and Bhavnagar Youth League have decided to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. Lok Seva Samiti which conducts one Harijan Ashrama is contemplating arranging a fair of Harijans which may be attended by Harijans from the neighbouring areas.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN BHAVNAGAR.

The formation of the Municipal Reforms Party has evoked great enthusiasm, in Bhavnagar. An important meeting was held yesterday to pass a constitution, and elect office-bearers. Dr. Keshavlal Thakker, brother of Mr. A. V. Thakker was elected as president and Mr. J. S. Parikh as vice-president, Mr. L. V. Dani and Mr. Chaturvedi were elected as Secretaries. An executive was also formed.

A requisition has been sent from Bhavnagar to the Secretary of the Kathiawar Youth Conference to convene a meeting of the Executive and to devise a practicable scheme of work. The requisition was signed by fourteen persons among whom are six prominent pleaders of Kathiawar, and youthful workers of Bhavnagar, and Porbunder

PRINCIPAL SANJANA DEAD.

Mr. Sanjana, ex-Principal of Samaldas College, died a few days ago, at the age of 75. He was a bachelor and well-known by his books on mathematics. The college was closed as a mark of respect. Principal Shahani spoke a few words on late Sanjana's life.

Mr. Ramji Hansaraj a leading village worker of Kathiawar who is carrying on his uplift work in Amreli was invited by the Thakoresaheb of Lathi to evolve a scheme for the promotion of some village industries. Mr. Ramjibhai, Mr. Laxmidas Purushottam of A.I.V.I.A., and Mr. Thakorsaheb, and had talks with Shankerlal Banker saw the him.

Threatened Monopoly To Bombay Cotton Trade

Mahajan Association Explains Its Functions In Appeal To M. L. C.s To Reject Naik's Bill

The Shri Mahajan Association Limited have addressed the following appeal regarding the threatened monopoly in the Cotton Trade of Bombay to members of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

The adoption by the Bombay Legislative Council, with virtual unanimity of Mr. A. N. Surve's resolution for the prevention of gambling had the cordial support of the public of Bombay and the measures that Government might devise for enforcing that resolution are being awaited with keen interest. This Association, will in its humble way, do all that lies in its power to support Mr. Surve and the Government in checking this growing evil.

A bold attempt was made by some members to mix up the real issue by introducing wholly irrelevant matters into the debate; one member, for instance, suggested that the bookies licensed by the Western India Turf Club should be allowed to extend their operations into the heart of cities like Bombay and Poona so that they could accept bets for the horse racing anywhere outside the enclosures; the horror with which the public will receive the excursion of the bookies on public thoroughfares like Kalbadevi Road, Choupatty, Crawford Market, Dadar or East Street, Tilak Road will be easily imagined; and the proposal is so obviously against public interests that there is little chance of its being seriously entertained by the Government or the Legislature; another and more insidious suggestion was made during the debate on Mr. Surve's resolution.

SOLE RIGHT TO E.I.C.A.

It was suggested that the East India Cotton Association Ltd. should be given the sole right of trading in cotton in Bombay and that all transactions outside that Association should not only continue to be void as they are to-day, but that they should be made a criminal offence punishable with a fine up to Rs. 1,000.

Mr. C. G. Freke, the finance Secretary pointed out that the gambling in American Futures (The Ank-Farak type), "was not connected with the cotton market and it had not necessarily any connection with the cotton process at all." He explained what the Ank-Farak gambling was and emphasised that it had no direct connection with the cotton market or with cotton dealings. Indeed Mr. Freke's exposition of the whole question was so lucid that no further attempt was made by any one to exploit the debate for ulterior purposes.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAHAJAN

The allegation is again and again repeated that the bussiness carried on in the Mahajan Association is either gambling or inordinate speculation or Satta Khel—in short, anything but legitimate trading.

That these allegations are audacious misstatements has been proved on the highest authority more than eight years ago. The High Court of Bombay gave the lie direct to this campaign of vilification as early as 1928.

I shall therefore, in this appeal make only a brief recital of facts to put the honourable members in possession of the truth about my Association so that they might know what exactly my Association is and what it is not."

WHAT MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION IS

(1) It is a limited liability concern duly registered under the law of the land, i.e., The Indian Companies Act 1913.

(2) It has been established since 1925 to carry on trade in cotton.

(3) Its business has been declared by the High Court of Bombay to be legitimate.

(4) Its members take and give deliveries.

(5) It has, like other cotton exchanges in India and outside, a trading hall, a godown for giving and taking deliveries, committees for survey and arbitration and all other equipment for conducting a regular Cotton Exchange.

(6) It has a Board of Directors which looks after all matters relating to or incidental to the business of cotton trading.

I shall now state what the Mahajan Association is not:

(1) It is not a place where gambling of any kind is permitted or practised.

(2) It is not a place where gambling in American futures (Ank-Farak) is either permitted or practised.

(3) It is not a place where kachha khandi transactions are permitted or practised.

(4) It is not a place of Satta-Khel gambling.

(5) Not only the dealings mentioned in, 2, 3 or 4 above are not permitted in our Exchange but they are actually prohibited by our Articles of Association and penalties are provided for any infringement of these prohibitions.

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA

I apologise to the honourable members of the Council for taking their time by stating here these elementary facts about my Association; but the propaganda carried on by the rival body has been so persistent and misleading that at times I find in the Press and in Council debates some sort of misapprehension in this behalf. The latest illustration of the fact was furnished by some of the speeches on the debate on Mr. Surve's resolution where an impression that some sort of gambling was associated with the transactions in cotton carried on in my Association. Soon after the debate it was announced that Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik was going to introduce a Bill whose effect must be not only to make the transactions outside the E.I.C.A. void but also criminal so that the result of that Bill becoming an Act would be the immediate closing of my Association in the interests of the East India Cotton Association Limited.

In order that these daring misrepresentations should not mislead honourable members into an incorrect idea about the working of my Association I have ventured in this brief statement to declare categorically what my Association is and what it is not. I now leave the fate of my Association to the sense of justice and fairness of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council with the confidence that they will throw out Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik's Bill if unfortunately he should still persist in pressing it on the Council.

FREEDOM OF TRADE

By doing so honourable members will secure—

(i) Freedom of trade and real competition in the cotton trade of Bombay.

(ii) The highest prices for the growers of cotton possible in a free and open market.

(iii) The prevention of monopoly of a few private individuals in the cotton trade of this city.

(iv) Means of honest livelihood for ten thousand human beings.

COMING! COMING!

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Apply For Booking THE ALL INDIA MOVIETONE, Ltd. HYDERABAD (SIND)

Searching Out The Soviets

(Continued from previous page).

was combined with appeals to loyal, efficient farms to increase their deliveries voluntarily. Saboteurs who destroyed grain or buried it in the earth were punished. The resultant grain reserves in state hands were rationed to bring the country through the shortage with a minimum loss of productive efficiency. The whole country went on a decreased diet which affected most seriously those farms that had failed to harvest their grain. Even these, however, were given state food and seed loans for sowing.

Simultaneously, a nationwide campaign was launched to organize the farms efficiently; 20,000 of the country's best experts in all fields were sent as permanent organizers to the rural districts. The campaign was fully successful and resulted in a 1933 grain crop nearly ten million tons larger than was ever gathered from the same territory before.

6. 'Is there a chance of another famine this year, as Cardinal Innitzer asserts'?

Everyone in the Soviet Union to whom I mention this question just laughs.

Reasons for the laughter are:

Two bumper crops in 1933 and 1934.

A billion bushels of grain in state hands, enough to feed the cities and non-grain farmers for two years.

A grain surplus in farmers' hands that has sufficed to increase calves 94 per cent and pigs 118 per cent in a single year.

The abolition of bread rationing because of surplus grain.

The abolition of nearly half a billion rubles of peasant debts incurred for equipment during the organizing of collective farms—this as the result of an ctual budget surplus in the Government.

Tales of continued famine are Nazi propaganda on which to base a future invasion of the Ukraine.

7. 'Why were so many people executed after the Kirov assassination? Were any of them punished because they were political opponents of the present regime?

No persons were punished merely for political views.

One hundred and three persons were executed as members of murder gangs who crossed the Soviet border with revolvers and hand grenades to commit murder and other acts of violence against Communists and Soviet officials. Such gangs have existed ever since the revolution drove out the White Guard armies, but Berlin gave them shelter after Hitler came to power. They have for two years been bragging in newspapers published in Berlin and Jugoslavia of their successes in murder and destruction beyond the Soviet frontier. To-day the whole world knows about Nazi terrorist tactics across frontiers.

These cases were handled by border guards until the assassination of Kirov aroused a storm of popular resolutions calling for drastic action against terrorists. A court-martial composed of well-nown members of the Supreme Court thereupon made a rapid clean-up of all these cases in several cities, publishing the fact that the terrorists had been armed when arrested, had run the border from Poland and Rumania and had plotted and carried out murders. The trials were in 'camera,' since open discussion of details was tantamount to accusing several governments of acts that rank as causes of war.

In the Kirov case itself fourteen persons were executed, former members of the "Zinoviev opposition," who confessed that they had in recent years formed a "Leningrad Center" to assassinate Soviet leaders. They connected abroad through the Latvian consul-general, who on evidence shown was recalled by his government. . . . Zinoviev and Kamenev themselves, with a small group of Moscow followers, were imprisoned on their own confession to organizational connection with the Leningrad Center and knowledge of its terrorist views. There was some popular demand for their execution, but it failed, as nothing indicated direct participation in or knowledge of the actual murder.

8. 'During 1928-32 were many scientists and technicians falsely charged with sabotage and arrested or imprisoned merely as scapegoats for inevitable shortcomings of the Five Year Plan.

Every American specialist who worked in Soviet industry during those years knows that there was much sabotage. Ball, in the stalingrad Tractor Plant, told me: "At first there were two gangs in this plant; one was making tractors, the other was preventing them. I've seen sabotage in the States when firms were at war. Think I didn't know it here? The plant was busy with it, but oh, boy, they took them out of here!"

Other Americans told me of an agronomical expert who organized the ploughing of a 200,000 acre farm to increase erosion, of a factory manager who sent false reports on American machines being bribed by a rival German firm. I myself heard a dozen Russian employees of the British firm Metro-Vickers tell in open court of the destruction they did in power plants.

Men high in the canning industry put broken glass, animal hair and fish tails into food destined for industrial workers. A township veterinary who hated collectivization inoculated 6,000 horses with plague. An irrigation engineer tried to discourage the policy of settling nomad races on the land by using thirty-year-old surveys that he knew were incorrect and that would not deliver the water. All of these and thousands more confessed.

What were the causes? Resentment of the highly aristocratic Russian engineer against workers' rule; resentment of new technique that made their knowledge out of date; actual bribes by foreign firms; anger at the final drive against capitalism embodied in the Five Year Plan. This led in 1928-30 to what Stalin called "an epidemic of sabotage" among the higher engineering staff.

Scapegoats for failure were not needed, for the Five Year Plan did not fail. The energy and sacrifice of loyal workers and technicians carried it through. Its success won over many earlier saboteurs, so that by 1931 Stalin was able to report that "these intellectuals are turning towards the Soviet government," and should be met "by a policy of conciliation." Thereafter sabotage cases rapidly diminished both in number and seriousness.

9. 'Is the O.G.P.U. under another name employing two or three million political prisoners in carrying out a programme of forced labour'?

The picture that these words arouse for the average American—of idealistic intellectuals condemned to heavy, unpaid, chain-gang work—does not exist in the U.S.S.R.

There are, however, "labour camps" in many parts of the country, as part of the Soviet method of reclaiming anti-social elements by useful, collective work. They replace prisons, which have been steadily closing; I have found old prison buildings remodelled as schools. Men in the labour camps draw wages, have vacations in which they leave the camp and rise in their profession like free workers. They work at their specialty: engineers do large scale engineering, intellectuals do cultural work, teaching and clerical work, actors put on plays, unskilled workers are trained in trades and illiterate men get schooling. Their wives and families are often allowed to visit them for extended periods.

These camps usually work on some nationally famous project which is intended to stir instincts of creative energy and collective pride. Men who respond to these motives may rise to the highest honours. The Baltic-White Sea Canal, for instance, was celebrated not only as an achievement in construction, but as a place where criminals "made themselves over." Many former thieves, saboteurs, murderers, received the Order of Lenin, the highest honour in the country.

Statistics of the number and type of men in these camps are unavailable. The highest estimate I ever heard by a competent judge gave a total of several hundred thousand men. This was three years ago when kulak prisoners working alongside free men in Kuznetsk, Magnitogorsk and other construction jobs formed the largest part of the total. Since kulaks have since been granted amnesty, the number today can be only a fraction of plicable to the period when anti-social elements threaten to disor-

Moreover, the "labour camp'l' ganize the new socialist society in its formative stages. The former aristocrats recently exiled from Leningrad were not sent to camps, but to ordinary Soviet cities, some of them to higher-paid jobs than they had in the metropolis. For the type of prisoner meant in America by the word "political," a transfer to a job in a different city is often considered sufficient to break up old associations. It must be remembered that "political" in a socialist society includes also saboteurs, destroyers of public property and terrorist murderers.

10. 'Is there a new privileged class of bureaucrats that is taking the place of the class of capitalists and landlords'?

Inequality of income is increasing but not "privilege." The characteristic "privilege" of the capitalists is their ownership of the means of production which enables them to exploit others.

Equality in income is not a Marxist principle. Marxist "equality" is the equal emancipation of all from exploitation, the equal joint ownership of the productive means, the equal duty of all to work according to ability, and the equal right to receive according to one's work during the period of socialism, and according to one's requirements" during the future period of communism. Capitalism rewards men not in accordance with either their labour or their requirements, but in accordance with their ownership; i.e., in accordance with privilege. Such privilege does not exist in the U.S.S.R.

Inequalities sometimes increase and sometimes diminish in the U.S.S.R. Some years ago, when standards of lower paid workers were very low, the policy was to increase these first towards "equality." This policy reached its obvious limits when workers began to refuse to become managers or to increase their skill, since rewards did not increase with responsibility.

To-day, when the production of skilled staffs is the greatest need, the policy is to obtain this by differentiation in rewards. The highest payments, however go not to "bureaucrats," i.e., officials, but to writers, actors, scientists, engineers and skilled workers, all of whom are paid on piecework. This policy also will reach its limits; it produces abuses in the tendency of some people to "splurge." Such people are not generally admired but are criticized as "bourgeois" or as having the "peasant mentality."

Marxists rely on the joint ownership of the means of production to prevent inequalities from consolidating into "privileges." They rely on the rule of workers to correct abuses before these go too far. There are signs already of a counter tendency in the arrest of several officials for unduly lavish expense accounts and waste of state funds.

11. 'Has censorship sapped the vitality of Russian art?

This is another of the questions at which everyone who hears it laughs. We all know that Moscow is the mecca for artists of all kinds, and that it is especially in those fields where censors exist—theatre, movies and the novel—that Russian art attracts the attention of the world.

If art survived censoring by the whims of princelings in the feudal ages, and censoring by the profit motives of publishers, the illiterate Comstockians and the Catholic Church in America today, why should it not survive censoring by highly educated officials of the Commissariat of Education, who judge from the standpoint of its usefulness for a socialist culture?

To the author in the U.S.S.R. the "censor" is not unlike the publisher's reader in America—a person who attempts to forecast the judgment of one's future public. If the author disagrees, he hunts another reader; in the U.S.S.R. he can hunt another censor. Important plays are increasingly censored by previews attended by leading critics, and even by workers and children—the future audience. Sometimes as many as fifty persons make comments during these previews, which often last for six or seven hours. Only an artist who produces for his own solitary enjoyment finds in such collective comment a bar to creative work.

As the forms of the social...t society become more established, the tension between artists and censors tends to lessen, since both are increasingly attuned to the same social environment. What is this social environment in the U.S.S.R.? It is an increasingly cultured population, whose masses increasingly take part in the creation of art. Millions of rural journalists, thousands of rural dramatic clubs, tens of thousands of rural and factory orchestras furnish a basis of mass self-expression from which a veritable Renaissance can grow. This is recognized by most critics who have visited the U.S.S.R. in recent years.

FISHERMEN v. POLICEMEN

Complaint And Counter-Complaint In Barisal Case

BARISAL, Sept. 15.

A sensational case has been instituted against about a dozen fishermen by the Nalchiti Thana police.

It is alleged that A.S.I. Sukumar Das Gupta and two constables on patrol duty in a boat in the Nalchiti river on the night of Sept. 9 last found 4 fishing boats without lights and on suspicion they challanged the fishermen. From hot words an altercation ensued between the parties and the police party was attacked by the large crowd that gathered there on the hue and cry raised by the fishermen. The police party thereupon had to open fire in self-defence. No casualty however, occurred as the result of firing.

COUNTER-COMPLAINT.

The fishermen have also filed a counter-case alleging that the said police party while passing by in their patrol boat entered in the river and demanded some fish from them without offering any price for the same. The fishermen expressed their inability stating that they had no fish at that time. An altercation ensued, one of the constables gave blow with a bamboo pole on the head of a fisherman causing bleeding injuries whereupon an alarm being raised, a crowd gathered on whom the police party fired three shots. The fishermen went to the Nalchiti police station and lodged the complaint first but they themselves about 12 in number, were detained and sent up for trial.

The Additional Superintendent of Police with an Inspector went to the locality for enquiry and the Sadar S.D.O. will go to the locality to-morrow.—United Press.

IRREGULAR VOTERS' LISTS

Jubbulpore Deputy Commissioner's Strictures

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 15.

In the court of Mr. C. J. Lillie, I. C. S. Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore, two cases were filed to point out to the court the alleged irregularities which have been deliberately made by the present office-bearers of the Municipal Committee, Jubbulpore, in mutilating the voters' list, which had been revised for the fourth and the last time by Mr. Jayarao I.C.S. and which has now been placed before the public for claims and objections.

The Deputy Commissioner in passing the orders on these applications, not only admitted the claims of the petitioners, but further setting aside the orders passed by the Chairman of the Committee, criticised his action very strongly.

Nomination papers were filed yesterday by the candidates for the forthcoming elections which will take place on October 15 next.—United Press.

FACTION FIGHT AT DIBRUGARH

One Dead And Several Injured In Altercation In Land Dispute

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 15.

A serious rioting is reported from Tinkhang, within the jurisdiction of Jeypur police station, as the result of which one died and four received serious injuries.

It is stated that there was a long-standing enmity between two rival parties of labourers over a piece of land which was claimed by each party. On the day of occurrence, one Sanker was ploughing the disputed land when the opposite party protested and thus an altercation ensued and there was free fight between the parties in the course of which "dah" and lathis were used. During the fight Sanker and four others received severe injuries and they were removed to hospital where Sanker died soon after. The others are lying in a precarious condition.

Five persons have been arrested in this connection and they have been detained in Dibrugarh jail.—United Press.

INTERFERENCE WITH CIVIC POWERS

Lahore Municipality Resents Order On Suspension Of Employee

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The order of the Self-Government Department suspending the resolution of the Lahore Municipality 'anent' the suspension of the personal assistant of the Chief Executive Officer, pending an enquiry into his conduct, came for discussion at a special meeting of the Lahore Municipality to-day. A stormy debate marked by the outburst of communal temper ensued.

Mr. Malik Mohddin, President, challenged the Local Self-Government's authority to suspend the Committee's resolution of such nature and announced his determination to spare no pains to fight for the prestige of the Committee.

The Committee finally adopted the resolution on the motion of a European member, re-affirming its previous decision as regards the suspension of the personal assistant and declaring the Local Self-Government's order 'ultra vires' of the Municipal Act.—United Press.

The annual report of the Meteorological Office for the year ended March last, records an increase in inquiries received by Aviation Services Stations, of 18,747 over the previous year's total while 2,404 more weather reports were passed to aircraft in flight.

JAIL FOR A.C.E. DIRECTOR

Magistrate Says Mere Fine Is Useless And Gives Him 3 Months' R. I.

"I have found a mere sentence of fine useless. Every time I fine people, more are coming before me. Here the accused established an institution and offered temptation to many people to gamble," observed Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, passing a sentence of three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250, against Chimanlal Purushotam, Managing Director, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Cotton Exchange situated in Gangadas Hall, off Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, convicting him of conducting a common gaming house.

The accused along with 264 others was arrested following a raid on April 9 last, by the C. I. D., who took possession of a number of account books, papers and some cash.

The Magistrate held that it was proved from the evidence that the transactions entered into on the Exchange were not genuine, but wagering pure and simple.

GRAVE OFFENCE.

The accused was responsible for conducting the Exchange and had afforded facilities for a large number of people to indulge in gaming. He had further induced other people, continued the Magistrate, and thus he was guilty of not only conducting a common gaming house but also of abetting others in gambling.

As for the sentence, the Magistrate remarked, the accused committed a grave offence. He did not merely accept bets or keep a small gaming house, but established an institution where thousands of people could gamble.

FINE INADEQUATE.

Referring to the defence counsel's submission that the present case did not call for any differentiation from other similar minor offences, the Magistrate observed that gambling was on the increase in the city and even the Government were considering tightening of the law.

"So many cases are coming before me", the Magistrate added, "that I suggested that this might be called a gambling court. Even to-day we have as many as eight cases.

Mr. Gadkari: Gambling is in the very veins and brains of the people, in spite of the laws. And it is not going to be stopped. All the same, I do not think this is a case deserving jail.

Magistrate: I have found a mere sentence of fine useless. Every time I fine people, more are coming before me.

Mr. Gadkari: That shows people want to make easy money by gambling.

Magistrate: This case is different. Here, the accused established an institution and offered temptation to as many people to gamble.

Mr. Gadkari: Temptation is there in all people. There are people going to Poona out of temptation.

Magistrate: The legislature has provided for it.

Mr. Gadkari: Yes, that is legalised gambling!

GROWING EVIL.

Mr. W. K. Manker, police prosecutor, who appeared for the prosecution said that there was no justification for a lenient sentence. The cases referred to by Mr. Gadkari took place about ten years ago. The evil had grown enormously since then and it had to be put down with a strong hand.

The accused by running the Exchange had spread the evil among a large number of people.

The Magistrate held that a fine would be inadequate in the circumstances of the case and sentence the accused as above.

He paid a tribute to Mr. W. K. Mankar, police prosecutor on the manner in which he had conducted the prosecution and said that Sub-Inspector Gawde deserved credit for the skill and industry shown in bringing the accused to book.

AJRA FIRING ECHO

Ichalkaranji Chief To Move India Govt?

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

"Vidyavilas" a vernacular daily from Kolhapur publishes the news that Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade, Chief Saheb of Ichalkaranji who recently assumed powers of the Jehagir administration consequent upon the resignation of Lt.-Col. Frere, is moving the Government of India in the matter of the Ajra appeal rejected by the A. G. G. of the Deccan States.

Shree Vithal Kanya Vidyalaya (Nadiad)

An Appeal

(BY P. D. MASTER).

When the sad news of the demise in Europe on the 22nd October, 1933 of the late Vithalbhai Patel was received in India, the whole country was in deep sorrow and so it was with the people in Kaira District, where people knew him more intimately and loved him as their elder brother. Leaders and workers in Kaira District felt that they should erect a memorial befitting the work and name of the departed leader of India.

A beginning was made by a meeting of workers from Kaira District, Cambay State and Baroda State. This meeting was held at Anand on the 11th November 1933 and unanimously resolved to commemorate the memory of the departed leader by the establishment of a girls' school and college with boarding houses attached to them, the school and college to be named after the late leader. It also appointed a committee styled "Shree Vithal Samrak Samiti" to collect necessary funds to achieve the aim in view.

The committee began the work in right earnest, but unfortunately at that very time Bihar suffered from the calamities of earthquake and the workers had to devote a good deal of their time in collecting funds for our distressed countrymen in Bihar. Close upon it the farmers in Gujarat suffered heavy losses in crops. Notwithstanding all that they made a good response to the appeal by Mahatma Gandhi for Harijan funds. Moreover, Shah Fulchand, the noble son of Gujarat who was the secretary of the committee and who was the very soul of the institution, suddenly died and the work of the committee suffered for a time.

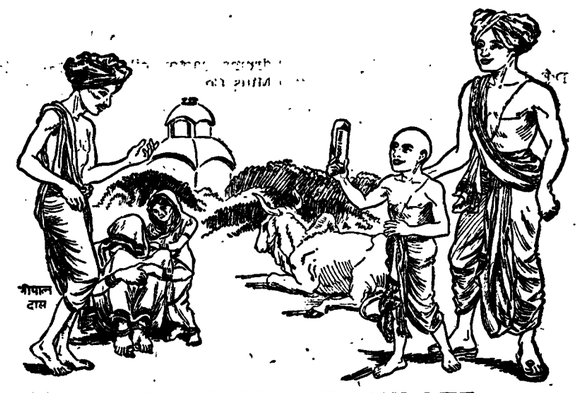
HELP FROM EAST AFRICA

But, amidst this sorrow and disappointment the committee saw a ray of hope in the form of encouragement and enthusiasm from our countrymen in East Africa. As a result of pressure from Mr. A. B. Patel, Bar-at-Law, of Mombassa, and our other brothers and sisters there, Messrs. Bhogilal N. Choksi and Maganlal A. Desai, were sent there and though the people had not recovered from the economic depression that set in in 1930, they generously contributed a sum of Shs. 80,000, i.e., nearly Rs. 53,000 to the funds for the proposed memorial. At the same time, the Committee in India was trying to do what could be done in the circumstances. The latest donation for the memorial is a sum of Rs. 50,000 from trustees of the late Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal of Bombay. The total funds have now reached a sum of one hundred and fifty thousand rupees. However, more funds are necessary.

VIDYALAYA OPENED

People in Kaira District and in East Africa were very anxious to see that the proposed memorial is established as early as possible. The committee, therefore, respecting their wishes, purchased the required land behind the Santram Temple in Nadiad, the birth place of the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel and not liking to wait till the erection of the buildings, requested the management of the Santram Temple to lend the use of the buildings attached to the temple to house a school and a boarding house temporarily, pending the erection of the proposed buildings. The management of the temple very generously agreed to give their buildings for the purpose without any rent. The question of teachers and courses of instruction being settled, the opening ceremony of the institution was performed by Mahatma Gandhi on the 31st May of 1935. The foundation of the school buildings to be erected was laid on September 1935 and it is hoped that the buildings will be ready by February 1936 or perhaps earlier.

During the first three months of the existence of the school, thirty-seven girls from various districts, such as Ahmedabad,



HOW DO YOU STIMULATE THE ENTIRE FAMILY?

I feel weak and faint with the slightest exertion. Any unusual effort on my part leaves me weak, I lose my appetite, I become despondent. The same thing happens to my family. You do more than me and keep it up longer, yet you are far more energetic than I am. Your son, too, seems a strong and healthy boy (alas, I have no son). He also is a mountain of energy. How do you acquire such strength, and how do you maintain it?

My friend, the rush of modern life takes regular toll from our bodily strength. If you wish to be strong and healthy always, you must store up energy for hard work and recoup losses of strength when they occur. The way I do this is by taking a regular course of **Phosferine. Phosferine** builds up and keeps up strength. I give it regularly to all my family, young and old. In this way, I have a healthy, happy family.

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Ormara, N. Cockburn, Calcutta via Colombo, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Shwedagon, T, A. Goodbody, Calcutta via Rangoon, Indo-Burmah Petroleum Co.

S S Gambhira, H. I. Graham, Karachi via Coast Ports, M M & Co.

S S Bankura, S. G. Slocombe, Basra via Karachi, M M & Co.

S S Behar, S F Champion, London via Karachi, M M & Co.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S President Hayes, for Europe and American Ports.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 17.

4 Tokiwa Maru 4281, Karachi, 20-9 N Y Kaisha.

5 Durenda, 4450, London, 21-9, M M and Coy.

7 Celebes Maru 4255, Kobe 18-9, O S Kaisha.

8 Behar 2910 London 17-9 M M & Co.

9 Barenfels, 4679 Karachi, NF, L Edwards Ltd.

14 Tairea, 3766, Durban, 18-9, M M and Coy.

15 Jeypore 3209, Kobe, 21-9 M M & Co.

16 Kota Agoeng 4601 Java, 16-9 T Morrison & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Birk, 2178, Rangoon, 22-9 Scindia S N Co.

3 Bankura, 1896, Busra, 18-9, M M and Coy.

6 Oostoappelle 348 M'Coast 17-9 Merchant S N Co.

15 Indira, 278, M'Coast NF, Malabar S S Co.

16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F N F, S Tarmahomed and Coy.

PRINCES DOCK

A Garmula 3234, Rangoon, 18-9 M M & Co.

B Tunni 724 M'Coast 12-9 S Hassum & Co.

D E Jalaveera, 3089 NF, NF, Scindia S N Co.

G Sophie Marie, 677, M'Coast, N F Merchant S N Co.

Q Akabahra, 661 Bangkok, 21-9 F F Campbell & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Cathay, 19-9, P and O S N Co.

Moldavia, 26-9, P and O S N Co.

Carthage, 26-9, P and O S N Co.

Somali 12-9, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 18-9 Graham T. Co.

FROM JEDDAH.

Alavi 19-9 T. Morrison & Co.

Jehangir 21-9 T. Morrison & Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

FROM GERMANY

Aagtekerk 18-9 L Edward.

Sonnenfels 26-9 L Edward.

FROM NEW YORK.

Pres. Hayes 19-9, F F Campbell and Co.

City of Lyons 20-9, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM OSLO

Simla 19-9 L Edward.

FROM JAPAN.

Yahiko Maru 19-9, O S Kaisha.

Sumatra Maru 23-9, O S Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 25-9, N Y Kaisha.

Naldera, 20-9 P & O. S N Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Verde, 23-9 L Triestino.

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 19-9 M M & Co.

Vasna, 21-9 M M & Co.

Lisbon Maru 20-9 N Y Kaisha.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Maloja 14-9, P & O S N Co.

Naldera 21-9, P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Conte Rosso 20-9 L Triestino.

FOR JAPAN.

Tokiwa Maru 21-9, N Y Kaisha.

Calcutta Maru 29-9, N Y Kaisha.

Celebes Maru 18-9, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bankura 18-9, M M and Co.

Varela 19-9, M M and Co.

Barpeta 25-9 M M & Co.

Vasna 26-9 M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN

Tairea, 18-9, M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Durenda	14-9-35
S S Kota Agoeng	16-9-35
S S Behar	16-9-35
S S Oostcappelle	16-9-35
S S Maloja	16-9-35
S S Parvati	16-9-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Durenda for London.—60 tons castor oil, A Hargovindas & Co.; 910 bags mohawra meal, B Ardeshir & Co.; 620 bags bone meal., B Ardesnire & Co.; 862 bags gr. oil cake, K Prasad & Co. Ltd.; 59 pkgs. wood, McKenzies Ltd.

For Hull.—640 bags myrabollams R Ratilal & Co.; 1000 bags gr. oil cake, K Prasad & Co., Ltd.

For Ghent.—125 bales cotton, A L Javeri & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—1920 bags gr. oil cake, L Dreyfus & Co.; 50 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills Co.; 125 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 1280 bales linseed oil cake, A Oomerbhoy & Co.

For Manchester.—105 bales cotton twist waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 500 bales cotton O Suleiman & Co.

For Glasgow.—4740 bags linseed, L Dreyfus & Co.; 4480 bags gr. oil cake, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1485 bags massoor, Ralli Bros Ltd.; 1358 bags gr. oil cake, Ralli Bros. Ltd.; 1358 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros. Ltd.

For London.—200 bags soapoline powder, Shaw Wallace & Co.

For Barcelona.—2716 bales castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 602 bags linseed, Ralli Bros.; 2800 bags castor seed, L Dreyfus & Co.

For Montreal.—17 bales woollen rags, Cox & King Agents.

S S Barenfels for Hamburg.—34 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 50 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills Co.

For Antwerp.—114 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Stockholm.—30 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Gothenburg.—71 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Copenhagen.—65 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S President Hayes for New York.—31 bales skins, D Abraham & Sons; 50 bags floral seed, D Abraham & Sons; 40 bags celery seed, D Abraham & Sons; 30 cases cotton goods, Thomas Cook & Sons; 540 bags gum N. Moolji & Co.

For Valencia.—13 cases dry beef casings, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Celebus Maru for Kobe.—414 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nisha Co. Ltd.; 350 bales cotton N Nagsee & Co.

For Osaka.—50 bdls. sandalwood R Rushtam & Co.

S S Tokiwa Maru for Moji.—100 tons iron scrap, C. Manilal & Co.

S S Jeypore for Kobe.—600 bales cotton, K Shivji & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Clan Kith, Agents, J F & Co., from Liverpool.—290 bales cotton p'goods; 48 cases woollen p'goods; 45 cases cotton; 106 cases cotton yarn; 221 lgs. C. I. cisterns 26 drums mineral oil; 123 cwt. toilet soap; 40 cases gin; 50 bales old newspapers; 120 ksgs soda; 5000 bags soda ash; 50 plates M S plates; 48 drums chloride of zinc 1000 bags china clay; 36 cases beer 110 drums aniline dyes; 162 cases machinery; 88 kegs lub. grease; 835 lge. tyres; 76 cases biscuits; 16 cases bobbins.

From Glasgow.—119 casec cotton; 67 pieces e'ware; 50 bales newspapers; 460 cases whisky; 834 cases ale & beer; 22672 pins fire bricks; 300 bags fire clay; 47 cases h'ware; 1301 bdls. tubes; 500 crts. c. I. cisterns; 114 drums disinfectant oil fluide; 75 cases cycle tyres, 400 socks lithophone.

From New Port.—1380 bdls black sheets; 250 bdls. steel; 270 bdls. M. S. Hoops; 495 bdls tin plates; 20 pkgs. cement; 150 bags sulphate of ammonia.

From Swansea.—355 bdls. y. m. sheets; 778 bdls. copper sheets; 36 lge. steel tubes; 1088 box tinplates; 131 bdls. steel bars.

S S Goldengate. Agents. Sc. St. Nav. Co., from Bassein.—22358 bags rice; 3150 bags paddy.

From Calicut.—7049 bags cocoanuts; 175 bales coir yarn; 3245 jottas coir ropes.

From Tuticorin.—54 bales black tea.

From Calicut.—2048 bags cocoashell; 99 chests tea; 659 bdls. coir ropes; 1009 bdls. coir yarn.

SWASTIK

TURKISH BATH SOAP

'The ideal family Soap large size tablets, fragrantly perfumed, very economical in use and low priced.

WEAKNESS IN CALCUTTA SHARES

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Calcutta Sept. 13:—

RE: JUTE.

This section during the opening period opened weak as a result of the Hessian and Raw Jute markets being extremely weak. The prospects of a satisfactory settlement with the Mills outside the Jute Mills' Association appear to be gloomy and any rumour on this point is utilised by the bears for depressing prices. The only redeeming feature is an appreciable buying inquiry from investors at the lower rates. The current prices are very attractive for genuine investors. The speculative counter Howrah opening around Rs. 43/10 twice recorded an up and down movement of Rupees two, 45/8 being the high level touched during the early part of the week under review. The market towards the close of the period under review assumed a steady undertone on a slight improvement in allied markets and the price of Howrah was pushed up to Rs. 46/6. Kamarhatty fluctuated between 440 and 460. Kamarhatty in small lots were in good request and it became extremely difficult to put business at full rates as there was little scrip offering. Kanknarrah going back to 365 recorded a rise of about rupees twenty 385 being the price paid. Anglo-India receding to 360 went up to 376. The other investment counters likewise showed the following fluctuations:—Auckland 180/193, Bally 175—185 Barnagore 123—132, Velvedere 305—320, Dalhousie 315, Delta 304—320, Fort William 247—258, Gourepore 595—616, Lansdowne 127—133, New Central 290—300, Orient 160—168. Alliance hovered round 280, Champdany were marked at 155, Cheviot 180, Standard 305, Union 420, India 275. In shares of small denominations Clive were a steady feature, 23/4 and 25/4 being the low and high prices. National were firm around 21/6, Hukumchand improved to Rs. 11, Birla had buyers at Rs. 13, Adamjee were done at 15/6 with buyers over. Presidency were steady at 4/8. Northbrook were good at 39, Reliance slipping back to 61, advanced to 63. Nuddea moved in the vicinity of 43 Megna Rs. 20.

COTTON.

This section is almost entirely neglected. There is hardly any change worth recording Kesoram done at 3/4, Bengal-Nagpur 13/10.

COAL.

There was a little feeling in this section and a slight improvement in prices has to be recorded Amalgamated had buyers at 20/12, Equitable at 34, Hurriladih 10, Burrakur Rs. 11/8, New Beerbhoom 10/8, Bansdeopur 5/4. Bengal Coal were quoting 246.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among Engineering shares Indian Iron and Steel were an improving market as the price was pushed up to Rs. 8/4 from 7/10, Bengal Iron advanced to 3/11 from 3/6. In sugar section there was hardly any change. Cawnpore were weak at Rs. 31/4, Carew at Rs. 21/4, Balrampur at Rs. 17/8 to Ex Div. New savan had sellers at 8/12; Samastipur at 8/4. B. I. C. ordinary were easy at 3/4, Indian wood Products are steady at Rs. 17/12, Indian cables changed hands at Rs. 4. Midnapur Zemindary were quoting Rs. 57, India General Navigation Rs. 94, Bengal Telephone ord. were done at 18/12. Muttra Electric were recorded at 18/8, Bareilly Elec. 13/12. Ivan Jones were done at 2/5. Burmah Corporation attracted some attention at Rs. 6/4. Reserve Bank shares were weak at 120.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 17

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wituna Gold Corporation Ord	2 14 6
London Tin Corporation	0 7 4½
Turner and Newall	2 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 15 6
Attock Oil	0 12 6
Associated Portland Cement	2 17 3
Electric Supply Corporation	3 2 0
Ooreguin Gold Mining Preferred	1 6 3
Beira Railways	0 18 9
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2 14 9
Marconi International Marine	1 12 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn	3 12 0
General Electric Ord	3 2 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 4 4½
L M and S Rly 4 per cent Pref	79 10 0
International Rlys of C America	dol. 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 7 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 3
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 10 0
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 1 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 0
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 7.02 p.c. p.a.

Market rather weaker.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 16

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	.30
Amer Forn Power Corp	7
Amer Forn Power Gold D	70
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	31
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	58
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	64
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	82
American Tel and Tel	140
Western Union Telg	50
Radio Corporation	8
New York Central	25 1/4
Erie R R	12
Union Pacific R R	101
Great North Pfd	26
Bethelehem Steel	40
United States Steel	47
Noranda Mines	39
Int Nickel of Canada	31
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	105 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	21
Kennecott Copper	25 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	61
Western Electric Inst	18
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	45 3/4
Bendix Aviation	22
Sperry Corporation	13
Goodyear Tyre	20
St Oil of N J	43
Socony	11
Hiram Walker	28
National Dairy	16
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/2
American Radiator	18
Celanese	28
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	107 1/4

Market rallied sharply after morning reaction. We still feel that financial, political, business and psychological environment are exceptionally promising.

Total business 1 1/2 million.

RISE IN ARGENTINE LINSEED

Bombay, Sept 17

There was a sharp rise of 87 to 91 points in Buenos Aires Linseed market. All grain markets were firm. The rise may be due to severe drought Closing quotations were as under:

September 13.45 plus 87
October 13.56 plus 88
November 13.76 plus 91

CHICAGO WHEAT FIRM

Bombay, Sept 17

The Chicago wheat market was firm on active buying and short covering despite weakness in cotton and stocks. At the close prices were nearly 2 cents higher per bushel as under:—

September 0.94 1/4 plus 1 3/8c
December 0.95 5/8 plus 1 3/4c
May 0.96 1/2 plus 2 1/8c

RAIN FALLS IN EXCESS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Khandalla Gets 8 And Poona 3 Inches

POONA, Sept. 17.

There has been widespread rain from Assam to United Provinces and in Central India West Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar, Tenasserim, local rain in Mysore, Rajputana, East and North Punjab, East Central Provinces and a few falls occurred in Orissa, North Madras coast, South Hyderabad, Bombay Decan, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mahabaleshwar 9 inches, Khandala 8, Tavoy 6, Dhubri and Jhalrapatan 5 each, Cherrapunji and Gorakhpur 4 each, Bombay and Poona 3 each, Victoria point, Amherst, Mergui, Dibrugarh, Dinajpur, Neemuch, Pachmarhi and Aurangabad 2 each, Ranchi, Purnea, Patna, Darbhanga, Dalhousie 1½ each, Port Blair, Gauhati, Bogra, Shillong, Agra, Bareilly, Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri and Coconada 1 each.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in Rajputana and will be widespread in Assam, Bengal Bihar, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central parts of the country, Konkan, and North Deccan, and increase in Burma and will extend to Orissa and North Madras coast.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 17-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	3.24	79.87	68.16
St George's Hospital ..	2.50	128.36	92.70
J. J. Hospital ..	1.45	96.63	78.74
Matunga	0.39	86.23	80.73

Departure from Normal +16.28 in

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-9-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .047 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 76.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.7 degrees (4.5 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.7 degrees (0.7 below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-9-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.0deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Appalling Conditions Of Bombay's Slum Areas

Mayor Reviews Results Of Sanitary Round In City During Three Months

The Municipal Secretary has issued a note giving an account of the Sanitary Rounds undertaken by the Mayor in the different Wards of the City during the last three months:—

In the course of the note it is stated:—

For some time past it was deemed unnecesssary to issue a statement to the Press regarding the Mayor's Sanitary Rounds, though the rounds had continued throughout the period as before; as there was nothing new to report. However, it is deemed advisable once again to issue a brief statement giving a small summary of the results of these rounds during the said period.

During Monsoon, most of the complaints were with regard to the flooding of the streets and the muddy and insanitary condition of alleys and by-lanes. Several of these were visited along with the City Engineer and temporary measures were taken to mitigate the nuisance.

With regard to the flooding of the streets, it appears that in most cases, it is due more to the defective original town planning than to any defects in the storm water drains or manholes, though very often the accumulation of kutchra on the surfaces of the manholes, resulted in temporary flooding of the lanes. As usual, instructions were issued both to the Health Department staff as well as to the Engineering Department staff and special men were kept for removal of this kutchra accumulated on the sides of the streets.

Improvement Of Lanes

In several cases it was brought to the notice of the Mayor that the Municipality had already taken betterment charges for converting private lanes into public streets or for improving private lanes and alleys. Though these amounts have been paid for some time, no action has been taken by the Municipality in connection with either the conversion or of improvements of the streets. The Mayor thinks that this complaint of the rate-payers particularly from whom betterment charges have been received for years, is just and ought to be immediately attended to and the Corporation ought either to provide better roads for the money received or return the amounts to the persons from whom they were received.

Another problem difficult to tackle, particularly during the Monsoon, is the location of kutchra carts or depots on the streets. The location of these, undoubtedly causes nuisance to the immediate neighbourhood, but it is a necessary evil; and their entire removal would spread the nuisance throughout the locality, as kutchra would be littered all along the streets.

Though dust bins are provided in several flats, still the habit of throwing kutchra from the windows on to the streets continue. All that the Municipality can do under the circumstances is to locate these carts or depots at places where they would, under the circumstances, cause the least nuisance, and take steps to remove the refuse and the deposit as often as it conveniently can.

Flushes Out Of Order

The third cause of complaint was the unsatisfactory working of the W. C. flushes. This system was introduced as more sanitary and hygienic; but in several cases it was found that these flushes were not working; particularly in the labour and other such chawls; and the result is that there is even much greater nuisance than that created by the old basket system. On several occasions during the Mayor's visits to Chawls and Wadis, it was found that nearly 90 per cent. of these flushes were out of order. Some of them had been in that condition for days together resulting in an insanitary and filthy condition.

It is necessary to have these more closely supervised and attended to; because it is often found that for very slight causes, these flushes get out of order and do not work for days together.

Another cause of complaint was with regard to public parks and recreation grounds.

Recreation Grounds

The Mayor thinks in view of the rapid development in the City particularly in the North, it is necessary to take steps to provide in good time sufficient open grounds for recreation purposes; because if the authorities succumb to the temptation of realising profits by sale of these lands, there will not be any open areas left in the City.

Several slum areas were visited. Some of them were in the close vicinity of what are known as higher class or the aristocratic areas, such as Charni Road, Tardeo, at the foot near Carmichael Hill, Nana's Chowk near Gowalia Tank and several other chawls in C and D Wards.

Nana's Chowk is a typical instance of a disgraceful slum allowed to remain in a primitive state almost in the heart of the City. After several visits, steps were taken to improve the condition of this area, but as the Municipal machinery moves rather slowly, it will take some time before the area is thoroughly over-hauled and improved. It is regrettable that at times sufficient co-operation and assistance is not received from the landlords to improve the conditions of the localities.

Appalling Condition

The large slum area near the Two Tanks known as Haji Cassum Kazipura Estates presents an appalling condition and again a few feet from the main thoroughfare one finds as if he were in some uncivilised, unmunicipalised and undeveloped town. It is most surprising as to how human beings pass days and nights together in such dingy holes.

In the early hours of mornings the Mayor also paid visits to some Municipal Markets, including the Crawford Market. Although the structure of that Market is considered to be one of the most artistic and beautiful in the country, still there is much to be desired in the surroundings and the sanitary condition of the market place.

For want of accommodation in the stalls, a large number of fisher women and men are squatting outside on unpaved, muddy and insanitary pavements with their wares exposed. Some stalls are even without electricity.

The pavements require repairs. The refuse and vegetable garbage is usually thrown near the stalls in the passage, making the floor extremely slippery and dangerous.

Visitors Harassed

Another complaint was about the harassment to the visitors by the stall-holders. The attention of the authorities will be drawn to these complaints with a view to getting them removed.

It is not possible to go into various details; but the above are a few salient points which are briefly referred to.

SAPRU AS INDIA'S FIRST PREMIER?

LONDON, (By Mail).

That Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has already been marked out as the first Prime Minister of the Indian Federation by Lord Linlithgow, is the forcast made by John Bull, in the course of an interesting open letter to the Viceroy-designate.

"You have the chance of a century", says the paper addressing "Dear Lord Linlithgow" and proceeds to caution.

When you first come to Simla you will be an autocrat. Your Minister—still "Members of the Governor-General's Council"—will be your servants—responsible only to you—and, through you, to the Secretary of State of the British Parliament.

A GOOD CHOICE.

Within a year you will have to transform yourself, in all except the "reserved" questions—from a Dictator into a Constitutional Ruler. You will have to choose a Prime Minister and in consultation with him—a Cabinet. The job of Prime Minister of India is as big a one as your own. A lot depends on your choice.

Rumour has it that you are already thinking of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The choice must be yours. But if you do choose, Sir Tej, I shall heartily approve your choice. I know no Indian fitter for such a post. But, whoever you choose, the main thing is that you should let India know that the Prime Minister is Prime Minister, and that responsibility for the good Government of the country is priuarily his.

END THAT DISGRACE.

That is the gret thing, that you should make it clear from the beginning that you mean self-government to be self-government, and not just a sham. There are other things I would urge on you, for example, the cleaning up of all that system of espionage and sacred service that is a disgrace to India to-day. It is one thing to fight terrorism it is quite another to keep in being a system under which every politician, every Civil Servant, every Indian, who takes any part at all in public life is continually spied on and reported on to the secret police.

This Indian Secret Service is a disgrace to our Empire. And it should have no place in a democratic self-governing India.

CONVINCE BY DEEDS.

But the main thing, as I say, is that you should play the game with the Indians that you should see to it that self-government becomes a reality, that you should convince them by deeds and policy, that we mean to keep our promises to them and to make India, as rapidly as possible, as much a self-governing country as is Canada or Australia to-day.

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THE "MYSORE SILK DE POT"
Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS UP

Good Speculative Buying And Short Covering

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK

Wheat And Linseed Very Strong But Jute And Rubber Dull

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.

On Tuesday crossrates ruled very steadyq.

N. Y. COTTON VERY ACTIVE.

New York cotton was very active on a good deal of speculative buying and short covering in sympathy with a sharp rise in wheat and linseed.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER WEAK.

London gold was firm but silver was weak.

GRAINS FIRM.

Wheat was very firm and so was linseed jute and rubber were dull. Copper and tin were firm.

BETTER ENQUIRY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was somewhat steadier despite early quietness. Giltedged securities showed some hesitancy but eventually brightened up on better enquiry. £92 i.e. one pound lower than previous closing.

PHILLIP.

COTTON

17-9-35

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	10.28
To-day's opening	10 33
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	10.43
Difference	+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	5.73
To-day's opening	5.71
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.76
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 203

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 17.

Considerable activity prevailed following strength of commodities particularly wheat as a result of bullish cables from Argentine and prices soared on good deal of speculative buying and covering. At the higher level, the enquiry somewhat slowed down and the rise was held in check by generally favourable weather reports and increasing movement.

In sympathy with a rise in wheat October opened at 10.33 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. Prices improved steadily on better Liverpool advices and covering with speculative buying under the influence of which the market speedily rose to 10.45 but this level attracted some hedge selling and southern selling which forced the price back to 10.43 quotations thereafter remaining narrow but steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.43 with a rise of 15 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (10.31/10.31) 10.35 10.33
December (10.36/10.35) 10.34/10.34
January (10.39/10.39) 10.37/10.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.74) 5.75
American December (5.65) 5.64
Egyptian October (7.68) 7.71
Egyptian November (7.70) 7.73

BOMBAY COTTON

Bomboy, Sept. 17.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 199-8 and 203-12 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 203 with New York futures about 15 points up.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Good Business In Teas

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Jutes ruled firm throughout the session and a fair turnover was put through towards the close, but however an easier feeling was in evidence. In coals only few scattered deals came to business at round about quotation prices. Teas continued to rule firm and good business resulted. In miscellaneous section engineering issues were in fair demand, while others were more or less unchanged. Government Securities were slightly easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—Three per cent Government paper 82/4 small lot; three per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/7; three and half per cent Government Paper 88/10; three and half per cent Loan 1947/50 103/5 small lot; four per cent Loan 1960/70 105/10; four per cent loan 1943 107/6; five per cent loan 1940/43 109/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 116/4 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 121; Railway:—Bhukhtiarpur Bihar Lt. 60 small odd lot.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 13/8; Kesoram 3/4.

Coals:—Equitabe 34; Raneegunge 30; Telchar 1.

Jutes:—Anglo India 381; Albion 209 small lots; Bally 184/8 small lot; Barnagore 132; Caledonian 417/8; Clive 25/10 small lot; Dalhousie 319; Dalhousie pref 147/8; Delta 320; Fort Gloster pref 148/8; Fort William 267/8 small lots; Howrah 46/8; Hukumchand 11/2; Kamarhatty 468; Kanknarrah 391; Kelvin 477/8; Lansdowne 134; National 21/12 small lots; New Central 302 small lots; Reliance 65; Union 422 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 14/6; Jubbulpore Elec. 12; Rawalpindi Elec. 20/2 ex div; Bengal Iron 3/11; Burn and Co. ordy 235; Indian Iron and Steel 8/8 small lots; India Paper pulp 161; Teas; Teen Ali 14/8; Tezpore ody 9/2; Debentures: Four per per cent 1915/75 Calcutta Port Trust 103/4.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	4.94
To-day's opening	4.94 1/8
To-day's closing	4.93 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	4.94 3/16
To-day's opening	4.93 11/16
To-day's closing	4.93 11/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 17.

Previous closing	74.97
To-day's opening	74.90
To-day's closing	74.91
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 17.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93 11/16 and then improved to 4.93 15/16 subsequent movements being narrow but steady.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 11/16

Franc opened at 74.90 and advanced to 74.94 gradually rising to 75.02.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.91.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 17.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 3/8d	29 3/16d.
Forward	29 7/16d	29 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 17.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-5) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 17.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 17.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.67) 5.65 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.42) 37.37
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93) 0.93 1/2
London on Shanghai	(1-6 7/8) 1-6 7/8
London on Milan	(60.78) 60.53
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 66/14, 66/15 and 67/3. After a dull opening prices quickly firmed up on the strength of China cables which was in turn due to dwindling hopes of Italo-Abyssinian dispute but thereafter on subsequent easier cables from China, prices relapsed. Weakness was further accentuated by easier London advices however towards the close. Prices again recovered on scattered buying and covering and closed steady at Rs. 67, 67/1 and 67/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/15 and 34/15/6. Prices early eased on scattered selling following easier trend of franc but prices improved on later reaction in franc and closed steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14/3 and 34/14/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 75 and December 73 1/2. The market displayed considerable activity on speculative buying and covering following bullish crop advices from abroad with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 17.

Chicago wheat opened firm with September at 0 95 1/4. Trading was very active on good deal of outside buying and commission house buying on the strength of Argentine advices and partly due to unsettled political situation.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 17.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£225 1/4 buyers £226 sellers. Fir.) £226 buyers £226 1/4 sellers. Irregular.

Linseed (£16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Steady) £16 5/16 buyers £16 7/16 sellers Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 to £38 3/4) £38 1/4 to £39

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and China sold. Speculators bought. Market steady".

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 3/4) 1-9 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0 3/4) 2-0 3/4

JUTE

September October New Crop (£17 1/8 sellers) £17 paid and value.

Dunlop September (£19 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 sellers) £18 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 5/16 paid and value) 5 5/16 paid and value.

Forward (5 3/8 paid and value) 5 3/8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 15/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 3/4 sellers) £12 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 3/4 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 0 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 0 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 0 9
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 0 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 0 9
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	4	0
Wheat May	4	9	3
Linseed May	6	9	6
Linseed May	7	0	9

The tone was steady.

DIWAKAR TO VISIT BOMBAY

BELGAUM, Sept. 17.

Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, the Congress leader of Karnatak, is visiting Bombay and Poona during this week and the next. He is going to see some of the leading Karnataka gentlemen in both the places and to explain to them the aims and objects of the National Literature Publication Trust on whose behalf the "Samyukta Karnataka," a leading Kannada daily and weekly, is now being conducted at Belgaum.—United Press.

CALCUTTA.—A report about a 'beat' disaster in a river near Mathurapore in 24 Parganas has just been received here. It transpires that a 'beat' carrying passengers was proceeding, when it was caught in a storm and sank. Details are lacking.

Further Weakness In Gilt-Edged Securities

CONFLICTING REPORTS ABOUT ITALO-ABYSSINIAN SITUATION

Sharp Rise In Commodities And Base Metals

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

After renewed depression, markets generally rallied sharply on reported favourable turn in the Italo-Abyssianian situation but owing to the lack of confirmation best prices were unmaintained giltedgeds particularly weakening afresh.

In commodities wheat rose sharply on extremely bullish Argentine opening advices while maize and linseed showed corresponding strength in sympathy.

Copper was active and profit-taking sales were well absorbed. Lead was firm.

Wall Street opened irregular and continued reactionary.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 17.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept. 17.

Monday, September 9, £94 1/4
Tuesday, September 10, £94 1/4
Wednesday, September 11, £93 3/4
Thursday, September 12, £93
Friday, September 13, £93 3/4
Monday, September 16, £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 17.
3-30 p.m.

The general tone was better after being dull. Giltedgeds recovered sharply after being weak. Industrials in general were steadier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 7/8) £83 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104) £104

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/8) £114

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£104 3/8) £104 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/8) £111 3/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-0) 21-0

Marks and Spencer Splits (1/4) 1/4

Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8

Musical Industries (27-0) 26-6

Princhin Johnson (40-1 1/2) 39-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 34-9

Imperial Chemical Ord (8-3) 8-3

Woolsworth New Ford (112-6) 111-4 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£81 1/2) £81 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (41-9) 41-9

University Ordinary (30-0) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (33-9) 33-0

Cable Wires (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

British American Tobacco (113-9) 114-4 1/2

Camera A (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 136-3

P and O S N Company Defd (17-9) 17-9

Distillers (91-9) 91-9

Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-9

British Celanese (13-0) 13-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (62-6) 62-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (54-9) 54-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-0

Western Limited Ordinary (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2

Inter Nickels (£30 1/4) £31 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-3

Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 17.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 1/2) £97 1/4

3 1/2 per cent India (£93) £92

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-5 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £116

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£114) £114

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-5 (£104) £104

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 1/2) £109 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-6) 22-0
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-0) 33-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-0) 22-0
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 26-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Naudy (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (50-6) 50-6
Rand Mines (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13) £13
Goddar New (£10) £9 7/8
Moddar New (72-6) 72-6
Sub Nigel (£12 3/8) £12 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 40-0
Union Corporation (£8) £8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-3) 36-3
Anglo-Iranian (61-3) 60-7 1/2
Burma Oil (76-3) 75-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 5-0
Shell Transport (70-0) 70-0
Royal Dutch (£26 1/2) £26 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£47 3/4) £47 1/4
L M Ford (£18 1/4) £18
L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2
Southern Dutch (£18 1/4) £18 1/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £132
London Board G Stock (£101 3/4) £101 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 17.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (dol 45 7/8) dol 45 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 21 1/4) dol 21 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 46 3/4) dol 47 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 111) dol 109 1/2

STRIKE IN JALGAON MILL

Workers' Protest Against New Wage-Cut

(From A Correspondent).

JALGAON, (By Mail).

The workers of the old Bhagirath Mills—now the Gendalal Mills—have struck work from the 4th September as a protest against the imposition of 7-1/2 per cent cut in their dear food allowance. It will be remembered that only recently the mill changed hands, the mortgagees becoming the owners. The new managements have commenced its career by a wage-cut. The dear food allowance, it must be noted, is already reduced from 75 per cent to 37-1/2 per cent during the last year and a half. This additional cut is strongly resented by the workers who contend that the starvation level is now reached. The strike was spontaneous and all efforts to recruit workers on the reduced wages have proved futile. The management, however, depend on the poverty and unemployment amongst the workers to do the trick.

The Dhulia Girni Kamgar Union is attending to the strike. Efforts are being made to secure the support and sympathy of the District Congress Committee and some prominent citizens.

The Colonial Office announces that the King has approved the appointment of Lt.-General Reginald John Thornton Hildyard to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda on expiration of office of General Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt in April 1936.

Municipal Reform League For Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR (By Mail.)

The Bhavnagar City Municipality consists of 20 elected members, 10 nominated, and 5 coopted members. It has been long since complained that the management is not satisfactory and hence a Municipal Reform League has been formed. The league will send their own members in the municipality. All these members will form a party and will vote en bloc. The new election of the municipality is coming at the end of October. According to the existing rules the electorate list ought to be ready four months before the date of the election. This time the list is still not published and hence a requisition to call a general meeting to postpone the election to a later date has been sent to the president of the Municipality.

The youth league has started a night school of the Harijans here.

PRAJA PARISHAD.

The local Mahajan has given a cold response to the call of the executive committee of the Bhavnagar State Peoples Conference, the next session of which is to be held in November. The youths are however determined to hold the session and it is believed that in spite of the cold response of the elders the session will be held.

Viceroy's Certificate Not Sufficient For Surety

Magistrate Turns Down Offer Of Bail By Gipsies' Leader In Taj Mahal Theft Case

A certificate from the Governor-General of India in itself was not considered sufficient by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to entitle a man to stand as surety for one of the accused in the Taj Mahal Hotel Theft Case, which came up for hearing on Tuesday.

In the above case Munshibi stated to be a film star and two others are charged with the theft of a gold ring from a well known firm of jewellers at the Taj Mahal Hotel last month.

When the case came up for hearing Mr. A. S. R. Chari, who appeared for the accused, applied for bail in a smaller amount for Ashgarali, one of the accused, in the case. Hyderali, a burly muslim with a fierce moustache stepped forward with an offer to stand as Surety.

The Police objected to Hyderali being accepted as a surety as he was the leader of the Gipsies, to which tribe the accused also belonged. They contended that he was not a sufficient surety.

Hyderali, then produced a paper and said that he had been given a certificate by the Viceroy of India and hence was a reliable surety.

The Magistrate after going through the paper, said that the certificate must have been issued to Hyderali on the recommendation of some one else and the certificate in itself could not be sufficient for him to become a surety.

Later, Ashgarali was released on bail, with Ahemad Esa, a landlord as surety.

The case was then postponed to Thursday.

ADJOURNMENT ON DESPATCH OF TROOPS WITHDRAWN

"If We Go To War, We Wish To Go With India Behind Us", Says Commander-in-Chief

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The autumn session of the Council of State opened to-day with Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the Chair. Some new members took seat. The question hour was dull.

The President received the notice of an adjournment motion from Mr. Mathura Prasad Mehrotra regarding the despatch of troops to Addis Ababa without consulting the Central Legislature. No objection being taken the motion was allowed and will be discussed at 4 p.m.

The President read a message from His Majesty the King Emperor appreciating the message of the Council of goodwill and loyalty on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

IMPORT DUTY ON CARBON BLOCKS.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, Lala Ramsaran Das, Syed Mohamed Padshah and Sir David Devodas were nominated on the panel of Chairmen.

On the motion of Mr. Stewart, the Council adopted the resolution reducing import duty on carbon blocks from 25 per cent, to 15 per cent. "advalorem."

NO FANS FOR THIRD CLASS.

Sir Maurice Brayshay informed the House that capital required to provide fans in third class compartments of first class railways would be from one and a half crores to two crores of rupees, hence he was unable to embark on it. Information was being collected of the probable cost of fitting fans in inter class compartments

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The adjournment motion of Mr. Mehrotra was discussed for only forty minutes, when it was withdrawn.

The mover as well as the supporters of the motion disclaimed any intention to censure Government for sending troops to Abyssinia, but wanted an assurance that the Indian Army would not be used, for purposes other than India's defence and if used it must be at the British Government's cost. A more important point pressed, more particularly by Mr. P. N. Sapru, was the need for a Standing Committee of both Houses which could be consulted by the Government of India before sending troops.

Mr. Mahomed Padsha and Hosain Imam supported the suggestion of a Standing Committee.

Sir Bertrand Glancy, Political Secretary, pointed out that troops were sent to Addis Ababa with a view to protect Indians and other British subjects, and the entire cost of the despatch of troops there would be borne by the British Government.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief said that troops were sent to Addis Ababa in accordance with the policy laid down by government. As for the Standing Committee, His Excellency giving his personal view said if the Legislature presented an absolutely agreed proposal which was workable then Government would seriously consider it. Let it be remembered that questions like despatch of troops were decided quickly, and if the Standing Committees were composed of representatives of far off provinces, there would be delay involved.

"WITH INDIA BEHIND US."

Answering Mr. Ramsarandas, His Excellency informed the House that if England was really seriously entangled in war, they were bound to have considerable period of warning. There might be many occasions in which India might have to take quick decision, such as holding of western gateway (Aden) or holding of oil supply in the Persian Gulf. In such cases, quick decision about sending of troops would be necessary. But normally there would be plenty of time to consult the Legislature. His Excellency added: "If we go to war, we wish to go with India behind us." (Cheers) —A. P.

Police Withdraw Case Against Babu Pahelwan

The prosecution launched against Fakir Mahomed Ahmed alias Babu Pahelwan at the instance of Deputy Inspector Chaudhari of the Nagpada police for giving various versions of the story as to how a girl named Mariambi came by her death was withdrawn by the police on Tuesday at the Mazgaon Court.

Several adjournments had been granted in the hearing of the case as Pahelwan had been committed to the sessions in connection with the death of the girl. It will be remembered that severe structures had been passed by the Sessions Judge on the conduct of the Nagpada police in putting two accused in the witness box. When it came up before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagon Court on Tuesday, Mr. Elias for the prosecution said that he wanted to withdraw the case against Pahelwan. The magistrate accordingly discharged the accused.

PROSECUTION CASE

It had been alleged that Pahelwan had given various versions of how the girl came by her death. Mariambi, the girl was the sister of the accused kept mistress. She was severely beaten, it was stated, by the accused on suspicion that she had been in intimacy with a boy. All of a sudden the girl died on February 8 last. The accused tried to dispose of the body without informing the police or the Coroner although the woman who washed the dead body had noticed several marks of violence. The police instituted enquiries when they received anonymous communications. Babu Pahelvan it was alleged gave different versions of the story in order to avoid an inquest. He was charged under section 11 of the Coroner's Act.

Mr. Elias conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. A. S. R. Chari.

SEDITION CASE AGAINST NIMBKAR

Judgment On September 25

MADRAS, Sept. 17.

The hearing of the sedition case against Mr. Nimbkar was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. No defence witness was examined.

Mr. Bhashyam, Defence Counsel, arguing on behalf of Mr. Nimbkar submitted that the speech cannot come under section 124-A I.P.C.

The judgment will be delivered on Wednesday, the 25th Sept.—United Press.

A. I. Tennis Tourneys At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)

SAYAJIGANJ, (Baroda) Sep 17

All-India tennis tournaments will be played at Baroda in December after the Maharaja's jubilee celebrations are over.

Cotton Prices Decline On Clear Weather

Expectation Of Increased Crop Movement

Japanese Buying At The Decline

SOUTHERN HEDGE-SELLING

BOMBAY: September 17.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easy on reports of clear weather.

It is expected that favourable weather will increase crop movement and aid the growth.

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING.

There was increased Hedge-selling and the Stock Exchange was easy. Later on at the decline there was some Japanese support.

TOTAL AMERICAN SUPPLY.

The New York Cotton Exchange estimates total American cotton supply this season 20,421,000 bales out of which free supply is about 15,300,000 bales if none goes into ten-cent loan.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier, in the absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather and Southern selling.

The weather during the past week was unfavourable and both Atlantic states and Texas crop suffered. But now dry weather seems to have set in which is expected to increase the movement of the crop and add to the growth.

The market was narrow with utter absence of any important business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 4 points after opening unchanged with October 10.31. The highest reached was 10.32 and the lowest 10.28. There was some Japanese support at the decline but later months were easy. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.65.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed one to four points down. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged 10.57c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with October 5.73. There was London and Continental selling which met with scale down speculation support in distant positions. There was some trade calling which counterbalanced hedge-sales. Later on there was increased hedge selling on disappointing New York's advices straddle selling met with good trade calling. The market closed steady at a decline of 5 to 6 points.: Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.22d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close October was quoted 4.90, January 4.69 and March 4.69.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered selling in this section. Sakels futures closed unchanged to 5 points down and Uppers futures declined 5 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on increased selling. Sakels futures declined to 17 points and Ashmouni futures declined 19 points.

SOUTHERN SELLING.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Favourable weather brought out further Southern hedge-selling, with trade demand supporting on the scale-down. The Japanese were reported buyers but such purchases were insufficient to meet the selling.

With warmer weather, heavy crop movement is shortly expected, and also, recent rains are likely to aid the top crop. Barring small technical up-turns, we continue to look for a lower level in view of the forthcoming October liquidation and tenders.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.32 plus up (10-34 a.m.)
Lowest 10.28—03 (3 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 5.74—04
Lowest 5.70—08

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Decline owing to hedge selling and more favourable weather reports. Dry weather seems to have set in. Market would have been worse but for the covering of 'bear' sales of near months. Spinners are fixing the price of cotton bought on 'call.'

Liverpool: Market declined in sympathy with America. Hedging increasing. Bearish temporarily.

New York: Very good trade buying offset somewhat by increased hedging and local selling.

New York: Trade demand for December at 10-30 checking decline. Trading was narrow. Weather favourable.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:—

Crop conditions have deteriorated owing to unfavourable weather. Temperatures are too low for the plant. Excessive rains have ceased. Good cloth markets necessitating replacement of mill stocks. We favour purchases.

Copper: New York December 7.92.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, September 16.

October	10.28—03
December	10.30—05
January	10.32—07
March	10.38—05
May	10.43—08
July	10.49—08
Middling Spot ..	10.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, September 16

October	10.26—01
December	10.26—04
January	10.29—05
Middling Spot ..	10.57

NEW YORK.
New York, September 16.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

October	10.30
December	10.34
January	10.36

New York Noon Call—

October	10.29
December	10.31
January	10.34

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, September 16

	Bales.
Day's receipts all U S. ports ..	54,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,0 0
Day's exports to the continent.	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, September 16

September	5.48+01
October	5.7?—05
November	5.64—06
December	5.63—06
January	5.63—06
February	5.64—06
March	5.65—06
April	5.65—06
May	5.65—06
June	5.65—06
July	5.65—06
August	5.63—06
Middling Spot ..	6.22

To-day's 10 12 A. M. Quotations —

October	5.72
January	5.63

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 16

October 1935	7.68
November 1935	7.70
January 1936	7.59
March 1936	7.55
May 1936	7.53
July 1936	7.51
F. G. F. Spot	8.10

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, September 16

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.09
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.24
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.39
Oomra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.01
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.17
Choice (No 1 Staple) ..	5.31
Bengal—	
Good	3.76
Fully Good	3.86
Fine	3.98
Scinde—	
Fully Good	3.86
Fine	3.98
Superfine	4.09

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, September 16.

Wheat Rozerio Santa Fe. Parcels October sellers 28/9.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels October sellers 27/9.

South Australian (wheat) Parcels September sellers 30/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York September 16

Fair Rio Coffee (No, 7 quality 6-1/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 17

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 1/4
Banks selling T T 269 1/4
Banks buying T T 266 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 7/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 139 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 105 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.94 16th instant
Hongkong/London 2/1 1/4 17th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 13/16 17th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 17th instant
Java/London 7.29 1/2 17th instant
London/Paris 74.97 16th instant
London/Belgium 29.26 16th instant
London/Switzerland 15.21 1/2 16th instant
London/Italy 60.68 16th instant
London/Berlin 12.28 1/2 16th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 16th instant
London/New York 4.94 3/16 16th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.32 3/4 16th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-7 1/2 14th instant £7-0-5 16th instant
Silver London Ready 29 3/8 14th instant 29 3/8 16th instant
Silver London Forward 29 7/16 14th instant 29 7/16 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 11/16 14th instant 65 11/16 16th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 14th instant 5/8 per cent 16th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 14th instant 3/4 per cent 16th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London September 16.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, September 16.

T. T. London on :—

New York closing rate..	4.94 3/16
Paris	74.97
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.19
Amsterdam	7.32-3/4
Brussels	29.26
Milan	80.68
Berne	15.21 1/2
Prague	119.62

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, September 16.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent..	67
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	81-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111-3 4
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	82-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	104
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	114 5 8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	1 4
National Bank of India ..	41-1/4
P & O. Banking Corporation.	10

SEEDS.
London, September 16.

Linseed La Plata Hull o.i.f. ton Sept. sellers £9-8-9.

Linseed Calcutta London o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed Bombay London, o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct sellers £11-18-9.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £13-0-0.

Castorseeds Bombay o.i.f. ton Sept./Oct. sellers £12-3-9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, September 16.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers 23 0

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 23/0

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, September 16

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Sept./Oct. nominal per cwt. 6/6.

C & F Bombay :—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/3

C & F Karachi :—
Sept./Oct. sellers per cwt. 6/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 17

Being influenced by bullish political advices from Europe, the local cotton market ruled firm to-day despite a decline of 3 to 8 points in New York cotton futures. There was general buying. Professional operators and export houses were free buyers and Broach A/M delivery after opening at Rs. 196/12 advanced to Rs. 198/4. It is believed that Italy will declare war in the near future and firmness of silver market helped improvement. The undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and the local market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A/M.	198 8 6
Oomra D/J.	180 0 0
Bengal D/J.	135 12 0

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

300 Viram Ladha Chitorgarh 42 off
100 Kanji Shivji Amraoti 186 1/2
74 Kanji Shivji Bodvad 187 1/4
118 Bredbary Mill Ranpur 198
68 Samji Karamshi Bhilwara 153
110 Motiram Vaghji Shedbal 12 1/2 on
85 Motiram Vaghji Bantva 187
50 Kotak and Co., Hansi 141
200 Tata Mill Bhayabadar 183 1/4
150 Anandilal Poddar Bhayavadar 192

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Sept. 17.

Bengal Superfine	152/153
Bengal Fine	145/147
Bengal F.G.	141/142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	145/147
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	141/142
Wardha-Hingt	200/201
Nagpur Savner	202/203
Pundhurna	190/191
Yeotmal	190/191
Arvi	188/189
Ellichpur	188/189
Berar	186/188
Khamgaon	188/190
Mulkapur	185/186
Khandesh	185/186
Jalna/Sailu	185/186
Burwah Sanavad	188
Broach Fine	217/222
Punjab/American	222/227
Punjab/American mix	212/217
Cambodia	272/277
Cambodia 2nd crop	232/237
Compta Good	232/242
Bagalkot	222/227
Western	222/227
Kampala	325
Busoga	32?
Jinja	315
New Manza	301

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair.

Central: Partly cloudy, scattered showers in the South.

WEST: Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year
Khandesh	...	167
Central India	...	98
Barsi and Nagar	...	147
Berar	63	305
Total Oomras	63	717
Dholera	51	1,588
N.-W. Provinces	...	51
Rajputana	...	202
Sind-Punjab	...	1,053
Broach	...	10
Coompta and Dharwar	...	81
Western-Northerns	...	880
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	352
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	697	5,751
Total	811	11,850

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 12th Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	393	7,961
Japan and China	1,144	11,558
Coast Ports	...	759
Up-country by Rail	...	5,234
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	3,796
Total	1,537	29,308

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,124
Linseed	9,674
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	804
Gingellyseed	748
Groundnut	12,819
Rice	4,944
Myrabollams	1,248
Cottonseed	1,612
Gram	1,004
Joowar	51
Bajree	2,101
	Tons.
Coal	339

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.
Bombay, Sept. 17.

LONDON MARKET.
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £34-7-6.
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £34-10
Standard Copper Cash 3 months £34-17-6
Electrolytic copper £38-10
NEW YORK.
Blue Eagle 9 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle 8 3/8 cents.
BOMBAY MARKET.
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs 31-4-0.
Copper Sheets Rs. 36-12-0.
Tone:—Very firm.

STRENGTH IN WHEAT

Bombay Sept 17

Strength of the Chicago and Liverpool markets is chiefly attributed to the political outlook rather than the already known crop-accounts. It is difficult to guess anything from the political news from Geneva, except that the present situation seems to be grave. It is however, believed that Indian prices now being in parity with Liverpool, purchases here against sales of March Liverpool seem desirable, state Messrs. Stern.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 17

3 per cent 1951/54	97/5
3 per cent 1941	101/12
3 1/2 per cent G P N	89/0
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	103/4
4 per cent 1943	107
4 per cent 1960/70	105/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	114
5 per cent 1939/44	108/4
5 per cent 1940/43	109/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/4
TAXFREE.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1998 Mysore	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L.	100/10
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE.	
4 per cent B P T 1974	102
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974	101/8
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959	111/8
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954	124
6 per cent K P T 1956	124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 16

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	93
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/50	104 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55	111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68	115 3/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan	1942/47 114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38	103 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37	100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 3/4 dis	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	82 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	104
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	104 3/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 17

The local silver market ruled firm during the early part of the day on further sharp rise in Shanghai Exchange and prices in the local market after opening at Rs. 67/2 advanced to Rs. 67/8. Later on Shanghai Exchange close quiet unchanged at 1-6 13/16 which influenced realising and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 67/4. The gold market was also firm on active buying.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	67 0 0
First settlement	67 0 0
Second settlement	67 4 0
Ready gold	34 14 6
First settlement	34 14 6
Second settlement	34 14 9

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 16

September 36 00—20
December 66.55 plus-15
March 67.01 plus-08

LONDON SILVER.
London, September 16.

Market is Quietly Steady.

Spot	29-3/8
Forward	29 7/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, September 16

Gold Bars, Fine per oz. £7-0 5.

LONDON METALS.
London, September 16

	£
Copper Brazier	48 1/8
Yellow Metal	40 1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	15-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool F O B.	224-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, September 16

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., sellers 5-3/8

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 16-9-35	882000	704000
Receipts Yesterday 16-9-35	54000	35000
Exports to date 16-9-35	374000	437000
Stock at Ports 13-9-35	1457000	2564000
Stock Interior Towns 13-9-35	1274000	1218000
Stock at Liverpool 13-9-35	475000	972000
Visible Supply 13-9-35	3426000	5311000
Quantity in sight 13-9-35	1254000	921000
Quantity out of sight 13-9-35	949000	935000

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine: The General Manager reports the following developments:—

The Shan Lode No. 7 Level, has been crosscut West at 687 feet North exposing 15 feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton 12.5 ozs; Lead 8.2 per cent; Zinc 26.9 per cent;

The Burman Lode No. 7 Level, has been crosscut West at 687 feet North exposing 14 1/2 feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton 7.2 ozs; Lead 18.9 per cent; Zinc 2.9 per cent; Copper trace; Nickel 0.231 per cent; Cobalt 0.115 per cent.

The Meingtha Lode No. 7 Level has been crosscut East at 2657 feet South exposing 6 feet of ore assaying

Silver per ton 6.7 ozs; Lead 12.0 per cent; Zinc 0.9 per cent; Copper 3.1 per cent; Nickel 0.103 per cent; Cobalt 0.013 per cent.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 16

December	2.85—02
March	2.06—01
May	2.11
July	2.16

Hydro-Electric Shares Decline

Sudden Selling Towards Close

STEELS AND CEMENTS EASY

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day during the early part of the day but towards the close there was sudden selling pressure which resulted in sharp decline in Hydro Electric Shares. Both Andhras and Powers were hammered

GENERAL SELLING DEPRESS PRICES

The weakness in Hydro-Electric Shares had sympathetic effect on other Shares. Mills, Cements and Steel Shares all looked down. The turnover was fairly good but in the absence of any important buying, the undertone of the market was easy.

Outside speculation is absent and in the absence of support prices are declining. Unfavourable political news also helped the decline

HYDRO-ELECTRIC INDUSTRY.

The Balance Sheets of the three Hydro-Electric Companies give a satisfactory outlook. Gross revenue of the Hydro-Electric Company for the year ending June was Rs. 49,39,933 against Rs. 46,-90,648 during the previous year. Total gross revenue of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company for the year is Rs. 59,-31,945 as compared with Rs. 54,-93,442 during the previous year. The total gross revenue for Tata Power amounted to Rs. 74.43 lacs against Rs. 61.29 lacs during the previous year. These figures speak themselves about the steady progress and promising outlook.

REASON BEHIND DECLINE

At the moment Government Securities are under the influence of Italo-Abyssinian influence and in sympathy with decline in Securities, share values are falling. Any change in the situation will be considerable effect and we think it risky to remain short on the market.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

100	Ahm. Advance	275 0
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	711 4
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	210 0
100	Central India	235 0
100	Colaba	116 4
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	360 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon	0 3 0
100	Finlay	97 8
100	Gokak	162 8
1000	Hindustan	1655 0
100	Indore	65 10
100	Kohinoor	175 0
100	Khatau	71 4
1000	Morarji	750 0
250	Laxmi	607 8
100	Madhavji	5 0
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Madhavji	750 0
250	Model	50 0
50	Mysore	100 0
200	New Great	110
100	Oosmanshahi	51 4
100	Phoenix	285 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2275 0

BANKS.

100	Reserve Bank	120 0
50-100	Baroda	95 0
25-50	Central	31 12
500	Imperial	1467 8
125-500	Im. Con.	358 12
50-100	India	118 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept 17

5	Union	5 4

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	35 0
70	Gwalior	116 14
160	Indian Def.	463 12
40	Katni Def.	1925 0
100	Katni Ord.	358
70	Okha	255 10
70	Punjab	23 4
100	Shahabad	488 12
70	United	122 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	37 8
200	Oriental	4225 0
10-100	Vulcan	6 14

MILLS

100	Ahmedabad Old	149 6
	Ahmedabad New	42 8
100	Andhra Valley	1605 0
10	Ajmer	10 2
50	Bombay Tram	140 10
100	Bombay Suburban	177 8
10	Broach	11 10
100	Karachi	229 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	196 0
100	Tata Hydro	165 0
1000	Tata Power	1482 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	877 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 0
100	C Province	87 0
100	Dhond Baramati	97 8
100	Gujarat	71 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	89 8
500	Tapty Valley	750 12

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	435 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	129 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	156 4
50	Belapur Sugar	316 4
250	Bombay Steam	300 0
125	Bombay Burma	339 8
50	Bombay Burma Conty	118 2
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	2 15
100	Bombay Telephone	102 4
100	Indian Bleaching	98 12
100	Ind. Radio Defd.	525 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	487 8
1000	Port Canning	611 4
15	Scindia	11 5
30	Premier Construction	75 0
25	Tata Oil	17 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1380 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	291 4
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	79 8
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st.	131 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	141 4
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1415 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	178 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145 0
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 16

Broach A/M opening 196 3/4; highest 197; lowest 196 1/4; closing 196 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 178; highest 178 3/4; lowest 177 3/4; closing 178 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 134 1/2; highest 134 3/4; lowest 134; closing 134 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 22

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-35) Rs. 3 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 14th September 2,992 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 11,039 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 31,108 bales

Less 20,069 bales

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 17

Java ready 13-13-6
S S Begum 4-1-6
A/S shipment 4-0-3
O/D shipment 4-0-0
J/M shipment 4-0-0
Kesar ready 14-5-0

SPECULATIVE DEMAND IN COPPER

Bombay, Sept 17

Prices further flared up on trade and speculative demand in consequence of a serious view being taken of the Geneva developments. Apart from the political view, the world's figures of production, consumption, stocks and sales reveal a strong position indicating eventually higher prices.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool :—
October 149; December 127; January 125; March 122; May 117 at Cross Rate 4.94

Bombay Liverpool :—
Broach A/M 1936 196 Liverpool May 1936 5.64 Rs. 49 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York :—
Broach A/M 1936 196; New York May, 10.43 Rs. 38 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.94

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 16

October s. 6.2 1/4 plus 3/4d
December s. 6.1 1/8 plus 5/8d
May s. 5.11 1/2 plus 1/4d.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1935

COTTON TO GO WAY OF WHEAT?

Dependence On Foreign Countries For Export Suicidal

COGITATION AMONG SIND MERCHANTS

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

The extensive cultivation of American cotton and the bright prospects of the Egyptian variety in the Barrage areas, particularly in the Thar-and-Parker district, where it is learnt large areas of land have been reserved, has set the local mercantile community a thinking.

There is a section of merchants who are jubilant over the prospects of a bumper cotton export business and look to foreign countries for mines of gold. But others who are a bit far-sighted do not seem to share their joy. According to them, it is detrimental to depend on foreign countries and markets for our cotton. They argue, we depended on foreign markets for our wheat exports and courted disaster in the long run. Similarly, they say, owing to the fact that all over the world the cultivation of cotton is growing by leaps and bounds, they fear that within a few years cotton may have to face the same fate as wheat. They therefore advocate that we must work towards economic self-sufficiency.

In this connection it is understood that there is a move to open a mill in Karachi on a very sound basis and on a very large scale, in view of cheap raw materials and favourable climate for the manufacture of cloth.—United Press.

'Attempt To Kill Congress Has Recoiled On Viceroy'

Dismal Failure Of Dual Policy

BARDOLI ASHRAM TO BE RETURNED

Govt. Come To Decision After Correspondence With Sardar

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have decided to return the Bardoli Ashram which was confiscated during the Civil Disobedience movement.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was corresponding with the Government in this connection.—A. P.

WHEN SHEPHERDS FIGHT

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 17.

Five shepherds were injured, two seriously as a result of a fight between shepherds from two villages, Mankol and Juval in the Ahmedabad District during which sticks were freely used. The declarations of the two seriously injured shepherds were taken.—A.P.

The American Polo Championship Final has been postponed to September 21.

SWIMMING FOR 72 HOURS

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

Robin Chatterjee completed 72 hours swimming at 9-16 this morning. He looks fit. He has been unable to retain food for the last 48 hours owing to nausea and vomitting. Local doctors are in attendance.—United Press.

NOT MANDATE BUT RECOMMENDATION

U. P. Civic Board Clarifies Resolution On Local Bodies' Elections

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

In a joint reply to a letter received from the U. P. Civil Board over the questions of the Local Congress Committees' participating in elections to the Municipal Board, the Secretaries of the District and Town Congress Committees say that the resolution of the Provincial Congress was in the nature of general recommendation and not a mandate making it incumbent on the Congress Committees to set up candidates for election to the Board.—United Press.

POLICE OFFICERS ON GRAVE CHARGE

Torture Of Muslim To Extract Confession Alleged

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

A Sub-Inspector of Police and two canstables attached to Phulali Police Station, were arrested for miscarriage of justice.

The accused, it is reported, subjected a Muslim to torture and third degree methods to extract a confession from him in connection with a theft case.

The senior Officer after elaborate investigation issued the above order.—United Press.

Satyamurti's Spirited Retort To Viceroy

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Mr. S. Satyamurti in a statement on the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature yesterday says:—

"Lord Willingdon who aspired to be the first constitutional Governor-General has to leave India with the following words: 'It will not be my task to introduce the new constitution.' His dual policy has been a dismal failure. The constitution has been rejected by every political party in this country. His attempt to kill the Congress has recoiled on him. The Congress is resurgent and with the help of patriotic parties and individuals in the Assembly, it has made Lord Willingdon perform an ugly act towards the close of his Viceroyalty.

ELOQUENT COMMENTARY

"He says he decided, in discharge of his responsibilities for the safety, tranquillity and interest of British India, to give the Assembly an opportunity to reconsider their decision. This action of His Excellency by the way is an eloquent commentary on his claim for the new Constitution, namely, the Constitution by direct revolution from the Crown is the best augury for the full attainment by India of political character which the most developed of His Majesty's Dominions enjoy.

NOT MERE DESTRUCTION

"Lord Willingdon has given his 'sincere' advice to India. Of course he is very sincere when he says "Nothing is to be gained by working the Constitution in a spirit of mere destruction or by abandonment of constitutional methods.' The spirit of mere destruction has never appealed to the Indian mind. If we destroy we destroy only ugly foundations to rear a fine superstructure; for India will work the constitution as a means of bringing Swaraj nearer."

"DULL AND DREARY AFFAIR"

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The Viceroy's speech has not evoked much comment in the lobby. While the Congress Party and its leader did not come to the Chamber at all, Mr. Aney, leader of the Nationalists, told the "United Press" lobby correspondent that there is nothing in the speech to attract notice. Viceroy's laboured apologia for using his special powers in recommending the Criminal Law Amendment Bill is most unconvincing.

Sardar Sant Singh, Secretary, the Nationalist Party, said that the empty Congress benches appear to have visible effect on the Viceroy. His speech is a dull and dreary affair. As regards the Bill, if, as the Viceroy said, the new Constitution confers so much transfer of power, it was useless to tell us that such Lawless Law should precede its inauguration.

Other members belonging to other parties observe that the Viceroy's speech is neither here nor there.—United Press.

"THEY ARE NOT CONGRESSMEN"

Allahabad Congress Secretary Contradicts Report Meeting

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17.

Mr. Radheshyam Pathak, Secretary, of the Allahabad Congress Comittee, has issued the following statement through the "United Press".

"The Associated Press message about the meeting of some individuals here interested in the municipal board elections, held on the 9th inst. is very misleading. The message calls them prominent Congressmen anxious to defend the honour of the Congress by seeking election to the municipal board when the Town Congress Committee has decided not to participate in election to the board. They are not entitled to speak in the name of the Congress and connect the Congress name with their candidature, which is only a vote catching device".—United Press.

Bridges Washed Away

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

A report from Bhamo states that 36 inches of rain fell at Sinlymkaba recently and three bridges on the Bhamo-Manshi road were washed away.—United Press.

RAJEN BABU GETTING BETTER

Fully Occupied With Congress Jubilee Programme

(From Our Correspondent)
PATNA, Sept. 17

Babu Rajendra Prasad who was indisposed at Allahabad has considerably improved now and in a few days he would be in normal health. He will be staying at Allahabad till September 25 when he will return to Patna. He will be starting for Wardha on October 9 en-route to Madras.

Rajen Babu is keeping himself fully occupied with the works of the Congress Golden Jubilee celebrations particularly the history of the Congress during the last 50 years.

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Miss Indira Nehru informs the "United Press" from Badenweiler under the date 9th September by Air Mail:—

"My father arrived here late last night.

"My mother's condition is the same. On the 7th September she suffered again from nausea and comitted several times. Yesterday, however, she felt a bit better though exhausted. In the afternoon her temperature came down to 99.5 degrees but rose higher late in the evening. She is not having good sleep."—United Press.

PRESS HARTAL FOR WEEK?

Proposed Lahore Protest Against Emergency Orders

SECURITY DEMAND FROM "SIYASAT" PRESS

LAHORE, Sept. 17.

Security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded from the press where the "Siyasat" is printed.

A meeting of the representatives of the Muslim Press in Lahore has been convened for tomorrow to consider the situation arising from the application of the Press Emergency Powers Act to "Ehsan," "Siyasat" and "Zemindar." One of the proposals which will be placed before the meeting will be that Lahore Muslim Press as a whole should cease publication for at least a week as a protest.—A.P.

COCOANUT GROWERS WAIT ON VICEROY

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

A deputation consisting of Haji Essak Salt, and Syed Murtaza Saheb, members of the Assembly and Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, President, Cocoanut Growers' Association Travancore, waited this morning at 11 a.m. on the Viceroy and represented the greivances of the cocoanut industry against imports from Ceylon.

The Viceroy, it is understood, gave a sympathetic hearing and promised a prompt consideration of the matter.—United Press.

Why No Action Against Press In England?

SATYAMURTHI HECKLES HOME MEMBER ON QUETTA ARTICLE IN "DAILY WORKER"

(From Our Correspondent).
SIMLA, Sept. 17.

By a supplementary question Mr. Satyamurti asked how long would the Reforms Office continue to exist.

Sir N. N. Sircar: If my friend gives me the date on which the Federation will come I will tell him the time.

Sir M. Zafrullah answering Prof. Ranga's supplementary questions said that the Government of India were considering the question of appointing Trade Commissioners in Japan, Kenya, U. S. A. and possibly in Egypt. The appointments had not been made so far owing to financial difficulties.

Mr. Satyamurti: Has Government taken any intiative?

A: The initiative they have taken is they have made certain kinds of enquiries.

QUETTA QUAKE ECHO.

With regard to Mr. Tottenham's answer to the question regarding allegations of loot against soldiers at Quetta published in the "Daily Worker," Mr. Satyamurti asked: Has any written statement been taken from the writer of the allegation that the allegations were incorrect?

Mr. Tottenham: I believe so.

Mr. Satyamurti asked why in view of such a statement published in the "Daily Worker" action was not taken against that paper by His Majesty's Government and why for making that very statement the "Free Press Journal" and other newspapers were penalised.

Sir Henry Craik replied that the reason why action was taken in India against various papers was that such papers published a tissue of most disgraceful lies. The speaker did not know whether action was taken against the "Daily Worker" or not but he imagined it was not worth while prosecuting it because it presented a minute section of public opinion in England and statements like these carry in England their own refutations.

Mr. Satyamurti: Why would Government not follow the same good policy in India?

Sir H. Craik: Because the circumstances in India are completely different and because a large part of the reading public in India believes anything that is published while in England a large section does not believe in anything and everything that is published in newspapers like the "Daily Worker."

Government Don't Intend To Use Radio For Political Propaganda

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The Assembly met to-day to discuss non-official business.

Mr. Mitchell answering Sardar Sant Singh said it is Government's intention to run the Indian State Broadcasting Service on the same lines and principles as the British Broadcasting Corporation. It is not Government's intention to use it for purposes of political propaganda.

The staff of Indian stations will be trained in Indian State Broadcasting Service stations and will be predominantly Indian.

Woollen Industry Report

Sir Zafrullah told Mr. Satyamurthi that the Tariff Board's report on Woollen Textile Industry is under consideration. Government are not yet prepared to disclose its recommendations. Proposals if any, requiring legislation will as usual be brought before the House.

The Commerce Member told Mr. Satyamurti that Government of India fail to see what bearing Lord Snowden's statements on the Ottawa Agreement have on India.

Mr. Acheson informed the same member that in regard to the Cauvery waters the case for the Madras Government has been presented and is under consideration of Government of India.

Sir G. S. Bajpai said that the disturbance in Masai, Reserve Kenya, was in no way directed against the Indian community and was promptly suppressed Government have received no representation on the subject from Indians in Kenya.

Mr. Tottenham replying to the same member said that the eye witness who is alleged to have been responsible for making allegations in the "Daily Worker," London regarding the behaviour of soldiers in Quetta, was traced and on being questioned contradicted practically every statement attributed to him.—A. P.

ECHO OF M. K. BOSE'S ARREST

President Disallows Dr. Banerjee's Questions In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The President, Legislative Assembly, has disallowed the questions of Dr. P. N. Banerjee in connection with the arrest of Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, and his servant at the Howrah Station on May 10 last, on the ground that they do not relate to a matter of public concern.—United Press.

RELEASE OF QUETTA CORRESPONDENCE

Satyanarayan Sinha's Request For Reconsideration Of Question

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Member of the Assembly, the short-notice of whose question regarding the publication of the correspondence between the Government of India and Babu Rajendra Prasad about the Quetta earthquake, had not been accepted, asked Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, to reconsider the matter in view of the fact that the resolution of the Congress Party about Quetta is coming for discussion on the 19th September.—United Press.

WHY INDEPENDENTS REMAINED NEUTRAL

Could Not Support Measure As It Stood

Seven members of the Independent Party, namely, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir H. P. Mody, Mr. K. L. Gauba, Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, Sir Muhammad Yakub, Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon and Mr. M. Nauman, have issued the following press statement:—

"We, members of the Independent Party, after consideration, decided to remain neutral on the voting over the re-introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. We were of the opinion that we could not support the measure as it stood. At the same time, if we voted against its re-introduction, it would only mean that the Governor-General would certify the Bill and it would go on the Statute Book in the objectionable form in which it was introduced.

"From our efforts in certain quarters we felt that substantial amendments to the Bill could have been secured as Government appeared to be favourably inclined towards them. In negotiating for these amendments we considered that it was better to have the Bill modified than, by one course or another, to help in putting on the Statute Book the Bill as introduced through the extraordinary powers of the Governor-General. Those of us who voted with Government on the previous occasion did so as we were convinced that the Bill could be radically amended so as to make the measure more acceptable to public opinion."

INDIAN FINANCE UNDER REFORMS

Important Problems Before Niemeyer Committee

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

The proposed financial enquiry by Sir Otto Niemeyer has to bear in mind certain specific points: Firstly, that Burma would be separated from India resulting in certain monetary consequences; secondly, the creation of two new provinces of Sind and Orissa with the resultant financial consequences; thirdly, to take into account additional cost of the new Constitution both in the provinces and in the centre of which no detailed estimates have been made yet; fourthly, certain unfortunate circumstances have to be taken into consideration, firstly that Quetta expenditure will not be inconsiderably, secondly that the financial outlook of railways is at present disappointing.

The proposed enquiry will advise an amount of subventions that may be given to Sind and Orissa, will examine the position of the existing subvention to N. W. F. P. and report if any other province like Assam needs any subvention. Again expert enquiry would be required to recommend what percentage of jute export duty over and above the half provided for by the Act be surrendered to the provinces concerned.

CHIEF PROBLEM.

The most important and practical duty of Sir Otto Niemeyer will be to determine when the Central Government can ultimately give up certain proportion of the Income Tax to the provinces when this process should begin and how long it should take to eventually give up the Income Tax share to the provinces. Sir Otto will also adjudicate as to how Income Tax so surrendered will be distributed among the provinces. This latter aspect of the question does not concern the Central Government except that they would like to see a fair distribution among the provinces.

As regards the point whether it would be open to His Majesty's Government on Sir Otto's report to postpone the inauguration of the new Constitution, it is gathered that such a course is no longer practical and that Parliament's mind may be gathered from the fact that the J. P. C. omitted any reference to this condition which had previously been mentioned in the White Paper.

OPEN FIELD FOR OTTO.

It is also gathered that it would be open to Sir Otto Niemeyer not to accept the figures of income and expenditure proposed by any Provincial Government and to suggest his estimates and base calculations thereon. Of course, such a course would be followed after a most thorough enquiry and examination of the official case and official witnesses.

Indian States do not come into the proposed enquiry.

The reason why the enquiry is being undertaken this coming cold-weather is that the report and His Majesty's Government's decisions thereon must be ready in time for the new Government being set up in India. Sir Otto will determine his own procedure and programme of work and though the general understanding is that non-official witnesses will not be examined, it may be expected that if Sir Otto wished to make exception he would.

PREPARING DATA.

Messrs. Sundaram and Anderson who were secretaries to the Percy Committee are appointed secretaries to Sir Otto so that continuity may be maintained and they may prepare data for examination by Sir Otto. Question of the personnel of enquiry was examined by the Government with great care. It seems there were two suggestions in the field. Firstly, that a representative committee be appointed. This was given up as an attempt to make every province and also every community be represented would make the body very unwieldy. Secondly, because the Meston Committee and the Percy Committee were in a sense formed on a representative basis and their reports had met with mixed reception. The Meston Award satisfied no party and the Percy report was in the nature of a compromise.

NEED FOR EXPERT INQUIRY

Thus it was felt by the authorities that the best way was to tackle the problem through ex-

(Continued on page 10—Col 4).

HINDU MISSIONARIES IN CHOTA NAGPUR

Arya Samajist Deputation Waits On Bihar Chief Secretary

(From Our Correspondent.)
PATNA, Sept. 17.

With reference to the circular issued by the Chief Secretary to the local Government regarding the alleged anti-Christian activities of Arya Samaj and Hindu Sabha workers among the aboriginals in Chota-Nagpur about which the Government were subjected to considerable heckling during the last session of the Council at Ranchi, it is understood that a deputation of leading Arya Samajists of Ranchi headed by Mr. S. K. Sahay Bar-at-Law waited on Mr. Russell, Chief Secretary after the Council session was over and discussed with him the effect likely to be produced by the circular on legitimate Hindu missionary activity in Chota Nagpur.

It is understood that satisfactory assurances were given by the Chief Secretary to the effect that legitimate missionary work would not be interfered with. Fuller details are not yet available.

It may be added that the discussion with the Chief Secretary was brought about by the intervention of certain leading members of the Opposition.

A. I. Cycle-Tourist In Bombay

BOMBAY, Monday.

Kirtiram Barua, a young tourist, who started from Gauhati on the 23rd February on an All-India cycle tour, arrived here yesterday, after covering 6,368 miles so far. From Gauhati he went to Murshidabad, Calcutta, Burdwan, Gaya, Benares, Allahabad, Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Kashmir, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, the Khaiber Pass, Gwalior and Indore. On his way from Gwalior to Indore he met with a huge tiger but was fortunately rescued by the inhabitants of the hills.

The object of his tour is to study the manners and customs of the different people of India. He is now staying with Sardar Jamiat Singh in Jer Mahal.—United Press.

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